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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, EDITOR

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Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MAINE.

(Maine was admitted into the Union in 1820.)

ALFRED.

Alfred Bank.

1. \$1. C., portrait of Washington, milkmaid and cows on the right, two females seated on the left. R., Liberty with pole, cap, shield and eagle, 1 above. L., eagle on a shield, 1 below.
2. \$2. C., two farmers cradling grain, and men raking and binding. R., portrait of Franklin, 2 above. L., female holding fruit, 2 below.
3. \$3. C., cars, trees and factories. R., female seated on a bale, 3 above. L., portrait of Webster, THREE on 3 below.
4. \$5. C., Signing of Declaration of Independence. R., two females, one kneeling, V on FIVE above. L., farmer seated, V on FIVE above.
5. \$10. C., Indian on a shield, an eagle above, a horse on each side. R., a woman drawing water from a well, 10 above. L., State arms, 10 on X and TEN below.
6. \$20. C., drove of cattle drinking. R., female, eagle and shield, 20 above. L., milkmaid, XX above.
7. \$50. C., angel with wings spread, female on each side, and below her 50 at right. L., 50 below.
8. \$100. R., 100 and C, 100 below. L., pine tree and deer on a shield, female each side, a star and the word DIRIGO above it, 100 above.

AUBURN.

Auburn Bank.

9. \$1. Vignette covers entire lower half of note; load of hay, cars, and distant river, cars and city in center; two females and chickens at the door of a cottage on the right; farmer, with rake, pitchfork, keg, and dog on the left; 1 on upper corners.
10. \$2. C., two men, horse, dog and drove of cattle and sheep, 2 at right. R., Justice standing. L., female seated over figure 2.
11. \$3. C., train of cars, depot, horses, and carts, men, merchandise and shipping at wharf. R., male portrait, 3 above. L., portrait of Penn, 3 below.

12. \$5. C., five gold dollars, three cherubs, hunter seated on right, Indian squaw seated on left. R., female portrait, 5 above. L., female portrait, V above.
13. \$10. C., female reclining, nine cherubs in front of her, ten gold dollars behind her. R., female seated on a bale and holding a sheaf, X above. L., female portrait, 10 below.
14. \$20. C., large public building, horses, carriages, men, women, etc., in front. R., female portrait, 20 above. L., XX, 20 above.
15. \$50. C., spread eagle, one foot on shield, United States Capitol on right, steamship on left in distance. R., female seated, holding scales and leaning on a bale, 50 above. L., female standing leaning on an anchor, FIFTY below.
16. \$100. C., blacksmith shoeing a horse, donkey tied to an anvil, locomotive on the left. R., portrait of Webster, 100 above. L., portrait of a boy, C above, 100 below.

AUGUSTA.

Augusta Bank.

Used Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plates, which have the denominations in small letters all over the bill and a strip of lathework on each end. The name of the bank was also on a strip of lathe work. Some were printed in red ink.

Augusta Savings Bank.

Citizens Bank.

Freemans Bank.

Used Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plates, same design as the Augusta Bank.

Granite Bank.

Used Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plates. The backs of the notes of this bank are covered by a check plate.

Halowell and Augusta Bank.

Kenebec Bank.

State Bank.

17. \$1. C., a cherub rolling a silver dollar on a railroad track, cars and city in background. R., Indian girl seated, 1 above. L., portrait of Franklin Pierce, ONE above.
18. \$2. C., two cherubs in combat, two silver dollars and cars. R., female Indian holding spear and bow, 2 above. L., portrait of Jefferson, 2 above.
19. \$3. C., three cherubs and three silver dollars. R., cherub holding a shell near a sea monster, 3 above. L., portrait of Madison, mechanic, sailor and farmer around, 3 below.
20. \$5. C., view of State House. R., five females around figure 5, 5 above. L., portrait of Jackson, 5 above.
21. \$10. C., view of State House. R., State arms, sailor and farmer, 10 above. L., portrait of Franklin, X above.
22. \$20. C., State arms surmounted by an eagle, female seated each side. R., female reclining, 20 above, TWENTY below. L., Mercury seated on a bale with 2 and 0, XX above.
23. \$50. C., train of cars leaving depot, horses and carriage, man, wheelbarrow, man and boy. R., State arms, 50 above. L., portrait of Webster, L below.
24. \$100. C., spread eagle on a shield, United States Capitol on right, steamship on left. R., female seated, bales and distant factories, 100 above. L., portrait of Washington, C below.
25. \$500. C., female reclining on a safe, cattle and girls on right, wharf, vessel, barrels, bales and locomotive on left. R., portrait of an Indian, 500 above. L., portrait of a female Indian, 500 below.

BANGOR.**Bangor Bank.****Bangor Commercial Bank (Opened in 1847).****Bangor Savings Bank.****Bank of Bangor.**

(Opened in 1834. Had 147,400 notes in circulation in 1847.)

Bank of the State of Maine.

- 26. \$1. C., female portrait, surrounded by a vine and agricultural implements. R., female, ONE above. L., female holding pen and tablet on a pedestal, 1 above.
- 27. \$2. C., deer and pine tree on a shield, female holding a sickle seated on the right, vine, fruit, etc., near her, cars crossing bridge in background. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., female portrait, 2 above.
- 28. \$3. C., man seated on a trough, three horses drinking, girl feeding pigs, farmhouse in background. R., boy gathering corn, 3 above. L., female gathering grapes, 3 above.
- 29. \$5. C., deer and pine tree on a shield, sailor on the right, farmer with scythe on the left. R., female seated holding a die with 5 on it, FIVE below. L., female seated with 5, sickle and sheaf, FIVE below.
- 30. \$10. C., portrait of General Taylor. R., State arms, 10 above and below. L., two ships and a schooner under sail, X below.
- 31. \$20. C., female seated in clouds, eagle on a globe. R., portrait of Washington, 20 above. L., 20 and 20 above. State arms on lower center.
- 32. \$50. R., deer and pine tree on a shield, female seated on each side, fruit, bale, barrel, and distant cars and steamboat, 50 above. L., medallion head of Washington, 50 above and below.
- 33. \$100. R., eagle and shield, 100 above. L., harbor view, vessels of various kinds and a city in the distance, C below.

City Bank.

- 34. \$1. C., train of cars, water, train on right, trees, vessel, etc., on left. R., Indian seated, 1 above. L., female with arms raised, 1 above and below.
- 35. \$2. C., drove of cattle and drover, eagle below. R., male portrait, 2 above. L., Washington with horse, 2 below.
- 36. \$3. C., vessels, steamship, on left city, Indian below. R., three females supporting a frame with 3 on it, 3 below. L., male portrait, 3 above and below.
- 37. \$5. C., male portrait. R., female seated with basket of fruit, 5 above. L., steamship, vessels, etc., FIVE above.
- 38. \$10. C., female seated, wheel, etc., steamship on right, train and buildings on left. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., country road, drover and cattle, load of hay, etc., X above.
- 39. \$20. C., portrait of Washington, beehive below. R., sailor, steamship on left, ship on right, 20 above. L., female seated on bale, vessels in background, 20 below.
- 40. \$50. C., two females seated, train crossing a bridge on right, and factories; ship on left, locomotive below. R., boy plucking ears of corn, 50 above. L., female with sickle, 50 above and below.
- 41. \$100. C., female and cherub soaring in the air over city, water, vessels, etc. R., female portrait, 100 above and below. L., sailor with American flag, 100 above.

Eastern Bank.

- 42. \$1. C., deer and pine tree on a shield, sailor standing on the right, farmer holding scythe standing on the left. R., female seated with elbow on a pillar, 1 above. L., female Indian seated with pole, cap, etc., 1 above.

- 42a. C., shipping scene. R., Washington beside horse, 1 on ONE above and below. L., people standing beside locomotive, ONE above and below. Lithographed date, July 4, 1837.
43. \$2. C., similar to No. 42. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., female portrait, 2 above.
44. \$3. C., similar to No. 42. R., 3 on scrolls, 3 below. L., stonecutter seated, 3 above.
45. \$5. C., female standing by an anchor and bale pointing to a ship, city in the distance. R., steamboat, 5 above. L., eagle on a shield, 5 above.
46. \$10. C., eagle standing on an anchor and a cog wheel, ships in distance. R., two females, 10 above. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above.
47. \$20. C., spread eagle on a rock, vessels each side, 20 at right. L., female with sheaf, TWENTY below.
48. \$50. C., female reclining, shield, horn of plenty, etc. R. and L., medallion head, 50 above.
49. \$100. C., female seated, men loading hay, steamboat and ship. R., Indian female and white female, 100 above. L., female portrait, 100 above.
50. \$2. C., MAINE, EASTERN BANK, BANGOR, and TWO DOLLARS twice on lathework bands; TWO DOLLARS in small letters all over center oval of bill. R. and L., TWO five times on lathework bands across ends, 2 on four corners. Sept. 4th, 1846.

Exchange Bank.

51. \$1. C., female and shield, ship, etc. R., portrait of Washington. L., female and 1.
52. \$2. C., horse frightened at train of cars. R., female with spyglass, and 2. L., three females and TWO.
53. \$3. C., farm scene. R., female and 3. L., 3.
54. \$5. C., female reclining with flags, shield and eagle, 5 each side. R., Indian. L., female standing; large 5 in right half of note.
55. \$10. C., three females, sword, scales, cornucopia, ship at right. R., female and 10. L., sailor and X.

Farmers Bank.

56. \$1. C., ONE DOLLAR in fine letters all over center. R., ONE, 1 above and below. L., female leaning against a fence, holding an apron full of grain, ONE above and below.
57. \$1. C., two farmers, one seated eating lunch, the other smoking and holding a jug. R., train of cars, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 above and below.
58. \$2. C., TWO DOLLARS in fine letters all over center of note. R., TWO, 2 above and below. L., horse, cart, and man, 2 above, TWO below.
59. \$2. C., man plowing, village and steamboat in distance. R., female portrait, 2 above. L., ship, etc., 2 above.
60. \$3. C., cattle and sheep, two cows standing in the water. R., female seated with flowers, 3 above. L., three cupids grouped around 3, 3 above.
61. \$5. C., drove of cattle and pigs, two men on horseback, train of cars and village in distance. R., ships and steamship, lighthouse in distance, 5 above. L., female in 5.
62. \$5. C., FIVE DOLLARS in small letters over the center. R., FIVE, 5 above and below. L., ship under sail with signals at her mast-head.
63. \$10. C., milkmaid seated, two cows, house, trees, etc., in distance, steamboat below. R., man sharpening scythe, 10 above. L., 10 below.
64. \$10. C., TEN DOLLARS in small letters over center. R., TEN, 10 above and below. L., unfinished vessel on stocks.
65. \$20. Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plate.
66. \$20. C., Liberty seated, cupid each side. R., female with grain, 20 above. L., Justice seated near eagle and safe, 20 above.
67. \$50. Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plates.

68. \$50. C., two females seated, cars, factories and ship. R., boy gathering corn, 50 above. L., portrait of female with sickle, 50 above and below.
69. \$100. Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plate.
70. \$100. C., female and cherubs in clouds over city and vessels. R., female portrait, 100 above and below. L., sailor seated with flag and hat, 100 above.
71. \$500. Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plate.
72. \$500. C., three females, cars and ship. R., barrel and ship, 500 above and below. L., female with bow and quiver, 500 above. All the notes of the Farmers Bank were printed on the back with what was called a check plate.

Globe Bank.

73. \$1. C., female seated holding rake and sickle, locomotive, ships, factories, etc., ONE at right. R., ship, 1 above, ONE below. L., milkmaid standing, 1 above, ONE below. March 1, 1839.
74. \$3. C., same as No. 73, with THREE at right. R., two men harvesting, 3 on THREE above and below. L., beehive, THREE above and below. Dated March 1, 1839.
75. \$5. Have no description.
76. \$10. Have no description.

Grocers Bank.

77. \$1. C., cupid rolling a silver dollar, steamboat and city in distance. R., portrait of Webster, 1 above. L., State arms, ONE above.
78. \$2. C., train, 2 at right. R., TWO, 2 above, portrait of Franklin below. L., 2 below.
79. \$3. C., fur dealer trading with Indians, 3 on right. R., eagle and shield, 3 above, train below. L., two horses, 3 above.
80. \$5. C., spread eagle, steamboat and Capitol at Washington. R., 5 above. L., portrait of Washington, FIVE above.
81. \$10. C., female seated, anchor, bales, etc., steamship on right, ship on left, X above. R., train, 10 above. L., X above.
82. \$20. Have no description.
83. \$50. C., spread eagle, steamship on right, ship on left. R., 50 above. L., portrait of Washington, 50 above and below.
84. \$100. C., water nymphs, C on right. R., Indian erect, spear, bow and arrows, 100 above. L., C above.

Kenduskeag Bank.

85. \$1. C., an eagle on a rock in the sea, ship of war on the right, brig on the left. R., female seated on a bale, holding figure 1 over her head, ONE below. L., portrait of General Taylor in center of large figure 1.



No. 88.

86. \$2. C., ship, portrait of Clay on right, portrait of Marshall on left. R., female seated holding a pen; pedestal, harp and palette, 2 above. L., Indian female seated with shield, pole and cap, 2 above.

- 87. \$3. C., dog, keg, safe and bags of money, female portrait on right and left. R., portrait of Harrison, 3 above. L., female portrait, 3 above.
- 88. \$5. Perkins' Stereotype Steel Plate. Dated Sept. 20, 1832.
- 89. \$5. C., Mercury soaring in clouds, holding horn of plenty and wand, portrait of Franklin on right, portrait of Columbus on left. R., FIVE on 5, 5 above and below. L., mechanic, and female seated holding a sheaf, FIVE above, 5 below.
- 90. \$10. C., female seated, grain, bale, etc., men loading hay, 10 on right. R., female holding sickle and sheaf, TEN above. L., portrait of Washington, 10 above.
- 91. \$50. R., Indian and female seated, 50 and a globe surmounted by an eagle between them, 50 above. L., Vulcan standing, holding a sledge and cog wheel, 50 above.
- 92. \$100. R., female seated on a safe, a child and dog, 100 above. L., portrait of Lafayette, 100 above and below.

Lafayette Bank.

Market Bank.

- 93. \$1. C., a cherub rolling a silver dollar on a railroad track, cars and city in background. R., Indian squaw seated, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 below.
- 94. \$2. C., two silver dollars and two cupids in combat. R., head of a bull, 2 above. L., female seated, arm on bale, 2 below.
- 95. \$3. C., three cherubs, representing Poetry, Painting, and Sculpture, and three silver dollars. R., 3 above and below. L., female seated on a bale, with pole, cap, etc., THREE above.
- 96. \$5. C., five cherubs and five silver dollars. R., three cows, 5 above. L., cattle, 5 above and below.
- 97. \$10. C., two men, horse, dog, and drove of cattle and sheep. R., portrait of boy, 10 above. L., girl feeding a horse, X below.
- 98. \$20. C., man on a horse and a drove of cattle, sheep on the left. R., girl churning, 20 above. L., portrait of girl, 20 below.
- 99. \$50. C., female seated, barrels, bales, anchor, etc., steamship on right, ship on left. R., sailor standing, hand on capstan, 50 above. L., State arms, 50 above.
- 100. \$100. C., female reclining on a safe, two females, cows, and haystack on right, train of cars, vessels, etc., on left. R., State arms, 100 above. L., fountain, C below.

Maritime Bank.

- 101. \$1. Have no description.
- 102. \$2. Have no description.
- 103. \$3. Have no description.
- 104. \$5. Have no description.
- 105. \$10. Have no description.
- 106. \$20. Have no description.
- 107. \$50. Have no description.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

URGES GREATER USE OF THE HALF DOLLAR.

The tendency of late has been to use quarter dollars in making change, almost to the exclusion of the half dollar, which is causing a shortage of the smaller coin and a surplus of the larger one. As the holiday season approaches, Benjamin Strong, Jr., governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, has requested member institutions to make greater use of the half dollars available for circulation purposes in order to relieve the mints as much as possible in the coinage of new quarters. "The Treasurer of the United States," says Mr. Strong, "has expressed the hope that in orders for coins banks will be able to increase the amount of halves and decrease the amount of quarters by approximately 25 per cent."

Our Numismatic Successors.

By THOMAS L. ELDER, New York City.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, 1924.)

The opportunity will not be taken in this address to repeat to you the oft-given reasons for the collecting of coins, medals and paper money. Only certain phases of numismatics will be touched on and more attention devoted to those numismatic phantoms of the future—our numismatic successors.

During the French and Indian War, when General Braddock's army, with that splendid array of officers, so many of whom were to become noted in the Revolution, wound its slow and painful way through the narrow defiles and over the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylvania, a large company of sappers and pioneers preceded the main body to hew a road and pave a way for that army. The present-day numismatists also have to prepare and pave the way for those numismatists who are yet to come, for those who shall take our places in collecting. While it may seem a trifle difficult to speak with definiteness of our numismatic successors, it requires no sage to tell any thoughtful person how we ourselves may be of the best help to them. We can do this by improving our grade of numismatic work and by making it easier for the future numismatists, and especially the future American numismatists, to work and study. To achieve this, more constructive and painstaking work has to be done in the future than we have been doing in the past. If our successors are to be well posted and capable, the heritage we must leave them should be one worthy of us. How can we best contribute to this end?

There are a number of ways. Badly we need books on American numismatics and paper money, especially books on our political medals and tokens and a convenient work on American Colonial and Continental coins. There are plenty of neglected subjects in American numismatics. And an odd phase of this matter is that we have been ten times more industrious in issuing works on the subject of ancient and foreign numismatics. I ask you not to misunderstand this comment, because I am heartily in favor of the collecting of historical and artistic coins of all nations. Yet I do not think a country with 113,000,000 people ought to neglect its own numismatics. I know this matter of publication is difficult and expensive. It is far more expensive than it ever was; it is, in fact, three times more costly than it was before the Great War. It takes great care, time, talent and patience to write and publish a work on numismatics. Busy men find it hard to take the time even to do the painstaking work, not to mention the expense connected with it.

We can assist in laying this groundwork for future collectors by advocating a better appreciation of history, and especially American history. It is remarkable how ignorant the rank and file are on the subject of the details of our own country's history, and it is, further, more shocking to note how indifferent they are to it. I recently heard a prominent woman of Brooklyn, N. Y., bewail the fact that her grandchildren, while reading many novels and magazines, had no taste for the romantic history as portrayed by Francis Parkman. For it was Parkman who wrote the immortal "Conspiracy of Pontiac" and "Wolfe and Montcalm." If we are able to improve the American taste for the history of our own America, naturally our collectors will turn toward the collecting of more purely historical coins, medals, tokens and paper money. Crosby's "Early Coins of America" has become such a rarity and so high-priced that the beginner simply cannot afford a copy. Besides, it is too bulky for convenient handling. We need not only a book, but a series of books, covering the subjects treated by Crosby. American numismatics can be greatly enriched by the addition of a considerable number of numismatic works.

I earnestly ask that you be loyal to numismatics. "Loyalty" is one of the finest words in the English language. We need more than ever your loyalty to numismatics. New collectors are coming into the field and fine enthusiasm is being shown on many sides, but don't overlook the fact that we are also losing collectors, and not nearly all by untimely deaths, either. The prospects of our numismatic successors are not brightened by the spectacle of a prominent collector suddenly stopping numismatic study and collecting.

His collection is offered at public sale, and even his auction sale catalogues and books. His reasons are varied. "I have stopped collecting." "I completed my collection." "I needed the money." "I was too busy to attend to it." When a little bit of financial bad weather comes along it usually is the numismatic collection which suffers most. If you and your hobby are in proper relation and articulation you are not going to allow a little depression of flurry in business to put an end to collecting. The quitter's usefulness to the future collector is definitely at an end, and his course is not one which causes the patriot to stick to the ship or to his guns. The fact of taking part in a numismatic convention once a year is no criterion of numismatic activity or loyalty. Our relation to our science should be personal and vital, something not to be turned aside for a mere pretext or excuse. Don't be numbered among the numismatic dead until you are decently buried.

Our numismatic successors are to inherit nothing better than we leave them. They will inherit our tastes or culture or the lack of them. It is clearly up to us to determine the quality of this new collector's technique and availability. As present-day custodians of numismatics we are obliged to prepare a place and way for the future curators of the science. At this point let me say a word as to collecting in general in this country. I mean not simply coin collecting, but all collecting. What is the status of collecting in the United States? I should say the present American collecting taste is very curious, uncertain, changing, contradictory and unsatisfactory. One would almost think we had sacrificed too much in our achievement of world supremacy and commercial and financial success, because in the achievement of these we unmistakeably have sacrificed a good deal in the way of culture and historical and esthetic taste. What can be more irrational and inconsistent, not to say freakish, than the rather disgusting exhibition of erratic tastes in collecting now being shown on all sides. Many people collect, not because the objects they collect are either beautiful or interesting, but rather because of the beginning of a sudden fad for them and somebody else wanting them, thereby contributing a share to the making of recent high auction records. Not five years ago the writer had a set of the Currier & Ives "Darktown Fire Department" prints. You all remember them, as they illustrated the antics of the colored fire department in full operation save the relieving background of art. Those prints costs me five or ten cents apiece. Since then a change has come over the state of mind of the collectors and no Currier & Ives prints now hang in old mahogany frames neglected in antique shops, but they are now selling from several dollars to several hundred dollars apiece at auction sale. Dramatic prints, play-bills, miniatures and relics are not a whit less interesting than they were in the past, yet you cannot, for some curious reason, give them away. Washington portraits and prints, many of them of the highest rarity and interest, have suffered the same ignominious slump. Ugly hand-made glass objects, pitchers, bottles, dishes, balls, ornaments and so on, some of them without a single redeeming trait of beauty, are eagerly sought for, praised and bid for, occasionally to the tune of hundreds of dollars apiece. Who can explain it? I have heard rich women rave over the beauty and charm of these ugly things. Would you think it was because the objects actually were beautiful? I don't think so, but simply because their collecting is a fad. Our collectors are a lot of faddists. Simian-like, they do not do their own thinking or show any originality, but keep their eyes on the other fellow to see what he collects, and to learn whether the other fellow's stuff is bringing big prices. If there is one trait above all others which the general collector here lacks it is independence of thought and action. Inclination towards faddism in collecting is to a certain extent noticeable in coin collecting. One gleans curious numismatic items from newspapers nowadays. Many of these newspapers carelessly print any alleged fact submitted regarding coins and medals, through the ignorance of the editors as to the real meanings of coin collecting and through false impressions of numismatists. The editor of a New York State newspaper, I think, wrote some years ago, in response to an anxious reader, as follows: "A correspondent writes us asking if we know the value of a Columbian half dollar and an eagle penny of 1857. We suggest that all these coins be melted up into bullets to shoot fools with." The general public's ideas on numismatics, in fact on any subject from music to art, is always crude, if not vulgar. William J. Bryan said recently that most men who die nowadays do not

leave enough means to justify the services of an executor. Mr. Bryan tried, I presume, to throw out the impression that his statement, if true, is the fault of big business and Wall Street. He did not explain the fact that about nine persons out of ten are a failure in life through their own fault; are inefficient and unfit, and that not all the king's horses or all the king's men, or any number of favorable circumstances or environment, could make them otherwise. So I say of that conglomerate mass of the people, called the public, that it is only interested in old coins as a means for obtaining with them new coins of the realm. I recently read a newspaper article which amused me, because I felt certain that while its proposition was half numismatic it did not seem to have originated in the mind of a numismatist. I quote it in full: "A gift for which there is an increasing demand when some sort of an anniversary celebration is to take place, is a collection of cents bearing the dates of consecutive years ending with the present one. When a man observes the twenty-fifth anniversary of his place as head of a firm the gift from his employees of 25 cents bearing dates from 1884 to 1909 is most appropriate and invariably tickles the 'old man.' The growing popularity of this odd sort of gift, however, is causing some extra work for the boys in the banks. Recently we had to look over 60,000 cents before we could complete a collection of twenty-five consecutive dates."

As a real incentive toward making live numismatic successors we, of course, need intelligent and effective propaganda. Of numismatic propaganda we have had quite a respectable showing recently. Mr. Wormser wrote and had published a scholarly pamphlet on the benefits, uses, meaning and value of coin collecting. This pamphlet, he told me, he circulated freely to college faculties and so on. It is, of course, rather difficult to measure the actual benefits derived from such propaganda. Then we had Coin Week all over the United States. After it was all over I heard Mr. Howland Wood, who was one of the hardest workers during Coin Week with the exhibits in New York, get up in a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club and ask for views as to just what results had taken place and inquire if anyone could say if any new collectors had been made. The impressions gathered from the remarks which followed lead me to suspect that few immediate beneficial results had been noted. In stating this I do not want to precipitate an argument at the convention; neither do I want to say that Coin Week was devoid of good results. Only, of course, we have to ask ourselves, six months afterwards, whether that particular line of propaganda justified the effort. As far as population goes, it would seem we had as fertile a field to work on here in the United States as anywhere. Our immense population, 113,000,000, presents in numbers something appealing to the imagination. Here seem to be potentialities which ought to be almost immeasurable, yet our progress seems slow. Coin collecting has curious beginnings and has strange comrades as to stations in life. It is the hobby of the small boy or girl, or the young clerk, the street-car conductor, the college professor, the student, the banker and the head of big business. It is well its adherents have such a diversity of callings. The field of collecting has many branches. People collect things from nedeles to anchors. I won't say that one person in 100 is a collector, but the chances are one in 100 is not too high an estimate. Let us say one in every 200. This would give us over 500,000 people who collect something. Everybody knows there are at least 100,000 stamp collectors here. Let us eliminate, say, half of these and estimate 50,000 active stamp collectors. Then compare the figures with our estimated 2500 coin collectors, a number who have some interest in collecting coins, even if not over half are active numismatists. This estimate of about 1250 actives would indicate a rather meagre body of serious coin collectors and students of numismatics and paper money.

Mr. DeWitt Smith, a noted collector, did not start to collect coins until after he had reached the age of 60 years. Mr. Clarence S. Bement, a noted Philadelphia collector, who left one of the world's finest collections of ancient coins, did not begin to collect until after he was 70.

Speaking of my own humble beginning as a collector, I probably would never have collected coins had not my father, while I was a boy of 13 years, presented me with his own small coin collection. From these examples you can readily see that in many cases the start made to collect and study coins was through a mere incident or accident. Still, I hold that the instinct to collect something is always present when the beginning in coin collecting is made.

We all enjoy our collections and their study, but, seriously, we will all have to lay them aside one day, and at that day our numismatic successors will, we trust, step in and take up the reins where we lay them down. Obviously, these successors of ours are either the very young collectors of today or the youth of tomorrow. Rest assured your numismatic heirs will not be your ordinary flesh-and-blood heirs. Your sons and daughters are not going to inherit your love for coins, medals and paper money. I recently heard one of our oldest dealers say he never heard of a son inheriting his father's collecting instincts and love for coins except in two cases. Think of that statement from a man over 50 years in the coin business! It is to youth, then, that we have to look for our numismatic legatees. Wordsworth says, "The boy is father to the man." This is literally so as applying to the future man. Nearly all boys or girls, at some time or other, show an inclination to collect something, such as postage stamps, coins, minerals, or curiosities. The pursuit of these has given untold pleasure and benefit. The great question is, How can we turn their attention to coins, medals and paper money? How can we make them permanent collectors and not spasmodic accumulators who give up the pursuit after a brief interest? In order to have our ranks largely added to, this is a subject of the first importance and about which we must strive for a solution.

"Is Or Is Not An Obolus."

By CHARLES MARKUS, Davenport, Iowa.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, 1924. In his introductory remarks Mr. Markus said:

"Every reference regarding the subject on which I have prepared a paper has been published in *The Numismatist*, and I have no means of defending myself except to get this off my chest. If the editor finds it possible to publish it in *The Numismatist* I would like to have him do it. Some people will say I haven't told the truth in this matter, and after I have read this paper perhaps you will come to the same conclusion, but I will accept the verdict.")

In *THE NUMISMATIST* of December, 1923, Alden Scott Boyer, of Chicago, challenged me to renew the debate between us on the subject, "Is or Is Not an Obolus of Lampsacus of Mysia," in which I take the "Is Not" side.

At one time the argument between us was as the friendship between Damon and Pythias, Pylades and Orestes, David and Jonathan; now it is as friendly as the lion and the lamb, the wolf and the sheep, the shepherd and the satyrs. The less I know about any subject the better argument I can put up, because after my opponent states his case I can leisurely proceed to demolish it.

During the last six months my opponent has scoured the civilized and uncivilized parts of the world in search of an obolus, but he has failed miserably. I am sorry for the time and good money he has spent, and can only account for his failure with the charitable remark that he must be "exhilarated with the exuberance of his own verbosity," or that he is "sadly deficient in mental pabulum," but I freely give him the benefit of a doubt as to which it is.

Not content with spending his time in the valleys of sunny France in continuation of his fruitless search, he also enlisted the services of the best-known scholar on Greek and Roman coins. He even bribed the Rochester delegation touring Europe to conduct the search, and I firmly believe he enlisted the services of President Wormser when he recently visited South American countries. I make the soft impeachment openly and have heard no denial.

While Boyer was spending his time among the roses and violets of France, his fellow numismatists at home were shivering in sub-zero temperature, a result of one of the severest winters of recent years. No wonder Boyer can travel in European fairy lands and purchase coins galore of fabulous values. Let me whisper to you in confidence where he obtains his money.

He has delivered at a factory on North Clark street one ton of substance of a calcareous nature, commonly and commercially known as chalk, for which he pays \$2.50. After many manipulations of a hocus pocus nature, with the addition of a sweet-smelling substance, that ton of chalk which cost

him \$2.50 is put up in neat packages and sold to the credulous public for twenty-five cents an ounce, thus making the Dutchman's 1 per cent. of profit.

Into the other side of this same factory the City of Chicago pumps the water of Lake Michigan for twenty-five cents per thousand gallons. After clarifying, distillation and changes of an unknown nature he combines it with a perfume from Araby the Blest, places it in fancy bottles with gorgeous labels and an insidious description, and sells that which cost him twenty-five cents per thousand gallons for twenty-five cents per ounce to credulous femininity in all parts of the world, thus again making a Dutchman's profit of 1 per cent. Fifty-seven other articles of every description and nature under the sun are turned out in this same marvelous chemical laboratory, but I forbear to reveal any more secrets.

The mystery of the obolus is only rivaled by three other mysteries that I wish to mention. The first one is, "What became of Charlie Ross?" The second one is, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" The third and greatest one is, "Where does M. W., of New York City, get the stuff that he combines with those insidious ingredients which, after being mixed and imbibed, causes a delightful and tingling sensation from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet?"

After Boyer's vain and fruitless search for an obolus, let me suggest to him some possible hiding places.

Let him search the land of Thibet, where the giasticutus lives in the same regions where the whangdoodle mourneth for its young.

Or in the unexplored regions of Borneo, where lived the fee-ro-shus upper cretaceous ignorodant, who died decently in a swamp a half million years ago.

Or hie himself unto the dark regions of equatorial Africa, and dig at the roots of those giant trees in the topmost branches of the tallest of which the hoopicanupum rears its young in peace and solitude.

Or let him pursue the giant sauropod that cropped, fatuous and care free, the herbage from giant trees in the far-famed Land of Nod.

Let him search the dark caverns in the volcano of Popocatapetl, where the giant bird called wifflepoo, which flies backwards, makes its home.

For the latitude and longitude of Popocatapetl, its location, height and other information, let him send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to G. H. B., Jersey City, who is reported as having made three ascensions of this celebrated volcano.

If by this time your money has not entirely evaporated, you may continue the search in our own United States by ascending to the cloud-capped summits of the Rocky-gheny Mountains, made famous as the place of capture by Colonel Fremont of that proud bird of freedom, the American eagle, whose great accomplishment is the whistling of "Yankee Doodle," that celebrated tune which has been heard around the world by many would-be nations. England heard it just after the Boston Tea Party. General Winfield Scott introduced the tune to Mexico in 1848. Admiral Dewey astonished the Spanish natives by its rendition, as did Hobson and Roosevelt in Cuba. Germany heard the "doughboys" sing the heart-rending tune, and Japan is hearing it today.

I might cite many more places where the obolus can be searched for, but I spare you the infliction.

There is one bright and redeeming feature to the character of my opponent in debate. He had the good sense and wisdom to go to the great State of Iowa for a mate, and there he found her on one of the broad and fertile prairies with which the State abounds. She is even today the owner of many fertile acres in Iowa, "where the West begins and the tall corn grows." May they both live long and prosper!

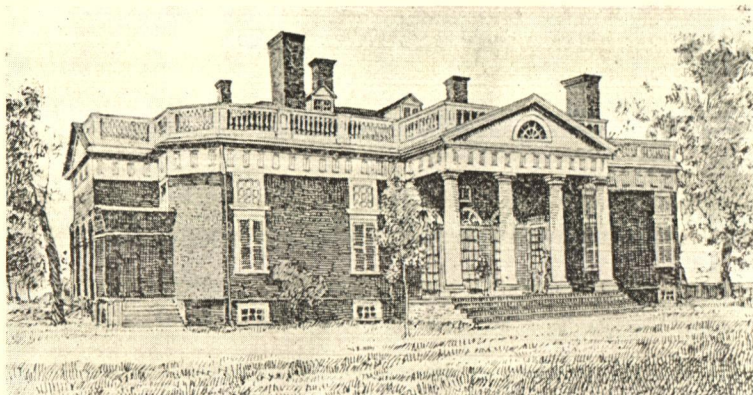
Thus endeth the first chapter in the search for an "Obolus of Lampsacus of Mysia."

HAS A RARE "BLACKSMITH" TOKEN.

Mr. Octave Pelletier, of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, writes that he has lately come into possession of one of the rare "blacksmith" tokens of Canada. The variety is No. 9 in the list published in *THE NUMISMATIST*, April, 1910, by Howland Wood. Mr. Pelletier would like information as to how many specimens of this No. 9 are known.

Monticello.

By WALDO C. MOORE.



Monticello, Jefferson's Home, North Front.

Anything in the past that has been associated in any manner with Monticello is of great interest at present. Thomas Jefferson's home was at Monticello, on the plantation which he had inherited from his father, Peter Jefferson. Here he lived after his retirement from public life, an object of interest to his countrymen and to foreigners. Here he passed his declining years and welcomed with lavish hospitality the many who came to see him.

In one of the British General Tarleton's Virginia raids during the Revolutionary War Governor Jefferson was barely able to escape from his house at Monticello before it was surrounded by cavalry, and so passing on down through history it can readily be noted that Monticello has had a varied experience.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation has been conducting a nation-wide campaign to raise money to buy Monticello, the old home of Thomas Jefferson, which is located in Charlottesville, Virginia. American citizens who have rendered the greatest service to humanity in science, education, and government will be entitled to occupy Monticello for a period of three months each. These citizens will be chosen each year by the board of regents in charge of Monticello. The guests will be known as "Guests of the Nation." The plan is to promote "active and continuous service for the preservation of American ideals."



As a result of the activities of the recent Jefferson week all over the country the Jefferson Foundation received ample funds to make the necessary payment required by June 30, 1924, under the terms of the purchase of Monticello. The Foundation took title to the 650 acres, which comprise the estate in Virginia. The Foundation will hold another Jefferson week

next year in all probability. In addition to the Jefferson home and estate, the purchase of Monticello included all the original Jefferson relics on the place, which were once, as the records show, appraised at \$200,000.

Jefferson was a successful lawyer, though he was never a good speaker. He was much more of a politician than Washington or Adams had been. He died on July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence proclamation.

If any American doubts that Thomas Jefferson ranks among the nation's statesmen, thinkers, political scientists, and scholars, let him read the Monticello papers published by the Jefferson Memorial Commission. Here will be found abundance of proof of the greatness of the man who at 33 wrote



the Declaration of Independence. In the Colonial Congress of 1775 he penned the immortal document to which his name is linked forever. As Adams' Vice-President he drafted the parliamentary rules still used in Congress. As President he bought most of the Mississippi Valley and sent Lewis and Clark to explore it. In retirement, at Monticello, he was instrumental in founding the University of Virginia.

The Monticello Bank of Charlottesville, Virginia, was organized in 1852 and was so named in memory of the home of Jefferson. The bank is credited with the following issues of bank notes: \$1, \$2, \$2, \$5, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$20, \$50, \$100. The \$1 and \$2 were issued without serial letters, while all the other denominations come with the serial letter A.

The west front of Monticello comes engraved upon each of the following varieties: \$5, \$5, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$20, \$50 and \$100. A fine portrait of the Sage of Monticello comes on the \$5, \$5, \$10, \$10, \$20, \$20, and \$100 varieties.

Rumor has it that the lady portraited on one variety of the \$10 note (the variety here illustrated) is a Miss Blackey, said to be the most handsome woman in Old Virginia at that time. Incomplete records show that this same portrait was used on other bank notes as follows: \$1 of the City Bank, Augusta, Ga., 1856, also another variety, 1861; \$5 Bank of Northumberland, Northumberland, Pa., 1856, also another variety, 1863; \$10 the Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C., 1853; \$20 Merchants Bank, Nashville, Tenn., date so faded on specimen examined that it is impossible to decipher.



The lady portrait on the \$5 and the \$20 notes here illustrated has been found displayed on several other different State bank issues which date back as early as 1860 and 1858, respectively. The lady portrait as found on the \$20 Monticello note and a few other broken bank bills was used on numerous scrip issues, especially blast furnace necessity money during the late sixties and seventies.

The \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9 denominations of Monticello Bank seem to be extremely rare. An authority states that \$1 and \$2 notes were issued during the Civil War. There were type-set.

Money of Account.

Compiled by M. SORENSEN, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Cleveland, Ohio, August 23 to 28, 1924.)

The phrase "money of account" means the money in which people keep their accounts and in which they think. The money of account of all the American colonies was pounds, shillings and pence, but there was no such things in circulation excepting a limited amount of the Pine Tree coinage. The money in actual use was the Spanish dollar and its fractions, more or less clipped and abraded. The division of the dollar into one hundred parts was not made till 1792. By a law of that year Congress enacted that the money of account of the United States should be dollars, dimes, etc., but it did not become so in practice until after the Civil War. Before that era the price of merchandise was quoted in dollars, shillings, and sixpences.

In Canada there were in former years an intricate confusion of monetary systems. Many species of foreign coins, chiefly varieties of the dollar, were in circulation. There were also two separate moneys of account, namely, the Halifax currency pound, divided into 20 shillings of 20 pence each and defined by the fact that 60 such pence were equal to one dollar; and secondly, the Halifax sterling currency. The latter, I believe, is still employed to express the foreign exchange.

In the monetary system of a country or a nation the unit of value or standard weight of a selected metal is not necessarily made into a coin. It may be a quantity too great or too small for coining. All that is requisite is that the current coins shall be multiples or submultiples of the unit or

easily expressible in terms of the unit. Nor is it even requisite that the numbers of value should be numbers of coins or numbers of units of value. The money of account may differ both from the current money and the standard money. This is well illustrated in the Anglo-Saxon system of currency. The unit of value was the Saxon pound of standard silver, which was far too large to be coined. The only coins issued in any considerable quantity by the Anglo-Saxon kings were silver pennies and a few halfpennies, yet the usual money of account was the shilling, which, after varying from four to five pence, was fixed by William I at 12 pence, as it has ever since continued. No coin called a shilling was issued before the reign of Henry VII. Though the shilling has survived, other moneys of account have been forgotten, as, for instance, the mancus, which was equal to 30 pennies, or six shillings of five pence each. The mark, the ora and the thrisma were other moneys of account used by the Anglo-Saxons.

Money of account is a method of computation based on an imaginary unit or on weight. We find it among the Sicilian Greeks on certain bronze coins in the third century B. C., in the ancient Roman numismatic system, and in the Middle Ages at Venice, Cologne, Paris, etc. At Venice it was the mark, and subsequently the lira, and in France the livre, which never had existence in the normal coinage till the first Revolution, but is frequently cited in large commercial transactions. In Portugal in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries we find the libra—20 soldi—mentioned as money of account. It is not improbable that the Greek money of account took its rise from the original "aes grave" of Italy. Even in Anglo-Saxon England in the eighth century the higher values were estimated by standards of weight, not of currency, as in France heavy payments were reckoned in livres—the Roman libra and the Venetian lira. But, on the other hand, on the continent it was a usage to strike a special issue of gold money where it was required for a given occasion, and Offram, king of Mercia, presumably adopted this plan when he engaged to pay the Holy See an annuity of 396 gold marcuses, a denomination not otherwise known in that country. In England, in Anglo-Norman times, the shilling was money of account, varying from 4 to 12 silver pence; there was no current piece so called. Of the pound, libra, lira, or livre, the value depended on the description of money and metal specified.

The American colonies prior to the confederation in 1778 had almost as many systems of money as there were distinct colonies. Inasmuch as the majority of the inhabitants were of British birth and traded chiefly with the mother country and with each other, the monetary units were in some measure similar, although, as frequently occurs in colonies, the money of account imposed by the mother country differed from the money in actual use.

The colonies generally reckoned in pounds, shillings and pence, but in actual transactions other coins, chiefly the Spanish dollar and its subdivisions, constituted the medium of exchange. The gold coins in use other than British pieces were the French guinea and pistole, the Portuguese moidore and johannes or "joe," the Spanish doubloon and pistoles. Silver coins in circulation other than British were the French crowns and livres and the Spanish pieces, the latter being most prevalent.

The people were naturally compelled to find an equivalence between the money of account and that of exchange, and hence the practice of reckoning the dollar at so many shillings obtained. The valuation varied in different colonies. In what is known as New England and in Virginia the dollar was six shillings; in New York and in North Carolina it was valued at eight shillings; in Georgia at five; in South Carolina at thirty-two and one-half, and in the remaining four colonies at seven and one-half.

The "shillings" here referred to evidently differed in value and were not in fact the English shillings, for it is declared in a law of Massachusetts of 1750 that the value of the English shilling was equal to one and one-third of the Massachusetts shillings. The "shillings" of most of the other colonies must have been worth much less, therefore, in English coin.

This accounts for the present reckoning of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents to the "shilling" in New York, Ohio, etc., and of $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents in New England and Virginia, "nine pence" still being used as the equivalent of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The persistence to the present day of the units of a century ago, although the coins representing them have passed out of existence, is one of the striking facts in monetary history.

Jefferson states that the tenth part of a Spanish dollar was known as the "bit," yet in States other than Virginia the term was applied to the eighth of a dollar, the same as the "York shilling," and to this day in the Western and Southwestern sections of the country the quarter dollar is called "two bits."

The Continental Congress undertook the task of creating a uniform system out of apparent chaos at a time when the actual currency in circulation was depreciated paper. It may be said to have fixed upon the unit finally adopted as early as 1775, when it authorized the issue of notes payable in "Spanish milled dollars," but it was not finally specifically determined upon until several years later.

The coinage of a country may change, and yet the old system of accounts may be retained, especially as regards foreign transactions. Thus, the rate of foreign exchange between the United States and England was, until 1874, quoted in terms of a dollar valued at 4 shillings 6 pence, in accordance with a law of 1789. This rate seems to have been the traditional par of the Mexican dollar, and it was still retained even when the American dollar had been coined so as to be worth only 49.316 English pence.

That a system of money of account, a unit, may exist among people having no coinage whatever is seen among the negroes on the West Coast of Africa, where an imaginary value, a *macuta*, is in use. The *macuta* serves to express the name of a definite though probably a variable number of cowry shells, the number being at one time 2000. Later, the *macuta* has been coined by Portugal for use in its colonies, struck in silver pieces of four, six and eight *macutas*. In this coinage the *macuta* has a value of about five cents. A similar system was in use among the Aztecs of Mexico, where the unit of value seems to have been 200 beans.

In the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, even after the use of coined money had been introduced among the Indians, the skin is still in common use as the money of account. A gun nominally worth 40 shillings brought 20 "skins." This term is the old one used by the company. One skin (beaver) is supposed to be worth two shillings, and it represents two marten, and so on. The latest evidence of this I have seen in George M. Douglas' "Lands Forlorn," New York and London, 1914: "You hear a great deal about skins at Fort Yukon, as the workmen were also charged for clothing, etc., in this way" (page 259). Similarly, in the extreme north of Asia we find some Ostiak tribes using the skin of the Siberian squirrel as their unit of value. Among the Haidas and all along the coast the blanket now takes the place of the beaver-skin currency of the interior of British Columbia and of the Northwest Territory. The blankets used in trade are distinguished by the points or marks on the edge, woven into their texture, the best being four-point, the smallest and poorest one-point. The acknowledged unit of trade is a single two-and-a-half point blanket, worth about \$2. Everything is referred to this unit, even a large four-point blanket is said to be worth so many blankets.

There is also the "copper," an article of purely conventional value and serving as money. This is a piece of native metal, beaten out into a flat sheet and made to take a peculiar form. These are not made by the Haidas—nor, indeed, is the native metal known to exist in the islands—but are imported as articles of great worth from the Chilcat country north of Sitka. Much attention is paid to the size and make of the copper, which should be of uniform but not too great thickness, and should give forth a good sound when struck with the hand. Spurious coppers have come into circulation, and although these are easily detected by an expert, the value of the copper is somewhat reduced and is often more nominal than real. Formerly 10 slaves were paid for good copper as a usual price; now they are valued at from 40 to 80 blankets.

In the olden days of the Hudson's Bay Company the unit of value, as already stated, among traders and trappers was not dollars or other pieces of money, but a "skin," worth about 50 cents. In those days the company hired its carriers or "voyageurs" by the year and paid them so many "skins" for a year's service—about \$18. The white men in the employ of the company were given their choice of three whitefish, three rabbits or three pounds of dried deer meat each per day. If they desired tea, they were permitted to purchase a limited quantity, for which they had to pay out of their meager wage. The same rule applied to tobacco and sugar. Of the latter one could

purchase not more than nine pounds per year. At Christmas each man was presented a pound each of flour, sugar, tea and tobacco, a clay pipe and six small packages of matches.

The most valuable of Canadian postage stamps is the 12d. black of 1851. Quite apart from its intrinsic rarity, this stamp has a peculiar interest of its own in the unusual expression of its face value, which is a never failing source of curiosity and wonder to the uninitiated. The explanation of the use of the inscription 12d. instead of the more familiar 1s. on this stamp is that at the time of its issue the somewhat depreciated Canadian currency required 15 pence to equal the shilling sterling, while in various parts of North America the value of the local "shilling" ranged from 12½d. to 10d., according to the district. Had the denomination been rendered, therefore, as "one shilling," considerable confusion would have resulted, to the detriment of the postal revenue.

The Bank of Venice, originated in 1171, soon became one of the greatest instruments of commerce of the Republic and of the trading world. Instead of money the bank used a substitute for money—the bank credit. Instead of the varying coins it had the constant money of account—the zecchino d'or. This was the standard of Venice, just as in the succeeding period the Florentine gold coin was the standard of reckoning in all the money transactions of Europe. The fluctuations in the gold coins were slight, but none at all can occur in the uncoined money of account. All money, mutilated or sound, turned in by depositors, was weighed, assayed and accounted for at its true value, not at face value. The Venetians knew that trade followed sound money. The only money sure to be always of full value was, in one sense, not money at all. This money of account was undisturbed for upward of 500 years.

Hamburg adopted the same policy in creating the mark banco. The accounts were all made out and settled in this, the money of account, which was not coined. It was valued at about 25 per cent. more than the mark current—the coin in circulation.

In England, up to the coinage act of 1816, the money of account was something different from the money in circulation. The unit of account was the pound sterling. This was not coined money, but it represented a certain value in gold, and this value of gold was put into the sovereign, which henceforth stood as the coin representing the pound sterling. It was, therefore, the full value of the money of account, which created the full value coin—i. e., as then determined: 5 pennyweights 3 171-623 grains of standard gold, and at the value of £3 17s. 10½d. the fine ounce.

From the reign of Charles II until the year 1816, when the sovereign was coined, the pound sterling was not represented by any pieces in the coinage. The guinea was intended to be of the value of the pound, but, not having been correctly adjusted, its greater value was at once shown by its greater price expressed in the money of account; and the price of gold fluctuating, it varied correspondingly in price until the year 1717, when it was fixed by Sir Isaac Newton at 21 shillings. The guinea as a coin has disappeared, but as a money of account it still holds sway. You ask the price of a commodity of a somewhat large value, and it is named at so many guineas and half-guineas. Donations, subscriptions, and bets are made in guineas, and not in pounds or sovereigns. Fees of doctors, lawyers, and of professional men in general are accounted in guineas, as well as the clothing made by the fashionable merchant tailors.

Though the "livre" was superseded by the "franc" in the coinage of France over a hundred years ago, the word "livre" is still used in expressing value. People speak of so many "livres de rente" in stating a man's income. No one would say "cinquante mille francs de rente." The "pistole" was proscribed in France under Louis XIV, but the Norman peasants still cling to the terms "pistole" and "demi-pistole" in formulating the price of their cattle.

America figured in pounds and shillings when no such money was in existence. The Spanish shilling, the eighth part of a dollar, is still the money of account in many places in America.

Pries are made and people figure in moneys which have long since gone out of existence. People cling to the names of coins which have not been seen within the memory of the living generation. And many would feel troubled if they suddenly would have to change from the uncoined money of account to the coined money of an entirely different denomination.

Many examples could be added from the financial history of all nations. We all have something entirely different in our mind when we trade or figure money values than the coin or money in circulation. We always think of a full value money of account, which the money in circulation seldom represents. Our silver dollar is certainly a debased coin. The silver certificates and other paper currency are taken at the full value because of the implied Government promise to redeem them at the full value of our money of account, represented by 23.22 grains of fine gold and call one dollar.

The idea of your money of account follows you into foreign countries. If you go to France you translate the francs, in England the shillings or pounds, into your dollars, your medium of payment—your own money of account—before you get the value of the commodity into your head.

A Hoard of Roman Coins Found in England.

(From a Correspondent of the London Times, dated Somerset.)

When we were told at second or third hand that more than a thousand Roman coins had just been found in a field at Clapton-in-Gordano, we naturally allowed something for exaggeration in the telling. Particularly since with a fine imaginative effort it was added that some of the coins were marked "B. C." Investigation, however, showed that if the coiners had been less considerate of posterity in the matter of date, they and time had left image and superscription clear, and that the number was a timid understatement. There were, in fact, more than 3,500 Roman coins, and stray ones are being added from day to day.

The place and the manner of their finding deserve some description. The field, broken from grass some years ago and cropped since with potatoes, wheat, and turnips, lies within a mile or so of Cadbury Camp, under the range of hills which, running from the Avon gorge to Clevedon, encloses Gordano on the south. Sloping inward to the bills, between Clapton rectory and Clapton church, the field makes a lap above the valley, bearing on its knees, as it were, a roughly rounded eminence, once wooded and now covered with undergrowth with rocky outcrops, which to the inexperienced eye looks uncommonly like a barrow. But since from time to time this neighborhood has been worked in a desultory way for minerals, coal, iron, lead, and even strontia, it would be rash to say more than that the eminence does not look natural, and that in one place there are hints of a "cave dwelling" or sepulchral chamber. It is as a contribution to atmosphere in a region which conveys the indefinable impression of history, substantiated by survivals, that the mound concerns us. Standing upon it you command the whole valley from the Avon flats to the convergence of the hills by Clevedon and, turning about, look up at the wooded range which bares at Cadbury. Westward the field of the coins slopes down to a wooden glen curving out from the flank of the hill to Clapton Court with its fifteenth century battlemented tower bearing the arms of the Arthur family. Particularly at evening the atmosphere of the place is history haunted. Anything might have happened there, anything might be found there.

About two years ago a man plowing the field turned up some two dozen Roman coins. Fortunately, they were shown to a young local archaeologist, Mr. Godwin, of Portishead. He advised communication with the British Museum, where the coins were sent and returned correctly dated. From time to time another stray coin was found, but nothing of consequence came out except a plowman's story that some years earlier he heard a rumble behind him and turned to find that the ground had fallen in to the depth of about five feet. Apparently the hole was filled in without examination. Then about a fortnight ago Mr. Godwin heard of more coins. Going to the spot indicated he found yet more, until late at evening and in heavy rain he was putting them into his pockets "by feel." The next day he went to the place with a digging fork, a riddle to sift the soil, and a small tin box for the coins; what he found can best be described by saying that the coins same home in the riddle. They turned up, he says, by fifties and hundreds, stuck together, with every spit of soil, to the total number described. Careful examination showed that the coins had been placed originally in a skin bag enclosed in an urn or vase which had been subsequently shattered by the

polugh with the partial dispersal of the coins. The urn, of black, unglazed but glossy pottery, had no bottom, but stood upon a piece of wood which rested in turn upon two stones, the foot of the urn being hooped with iron. Enough pieces of pottery, fragments of skin, and corroded arcs of iron, besides the wood and stone, have been recovered to make the original arrangement reasonably certain, and the skin and wood bear the impress of coins.

How this hoard compares in numbers with previous findings would need familiarity with records to say, but to the layman it seems remarkable. The coins, ranging between a halfpenny and a farthing in size, are of base metal or low-grade bronze, thickly patinated. So far as examination has gone they are all of the third century A. D., but of several empires—Gallienus, Claudius, Aurelian, Tacitus, and Probus being some of the images and superscriptions made clear by careful rubbing. Without complete examination it would be too much to say that no two of the reverses are alike, but they present an extraordinary variety of symbols—figures of Victory and Fortune, altars, charioteers, eagles, centaurs, and sphinxes. A coin of Probus made bright again shows the head lifelike in character and a very spirited charioteer, with the horses in perspective, on the reverse. But the interest of the discovery does not end with the number and variety of the coins. Observing that the soil where they were found was reddened, as if by exposure to heat, Mr. Godwin sank a pit several feet deep and crossed it with trenches at right angles, finding a few more coins, what appear to be unstamped disks of bronze, fragments of pottery, red and black—some with traces of incised linear decoration—scraps of coal and cinder, small irregular slugs of pure lead, and lumps of ironstone; and on the sides of the trenches the red color can be seen dying away into the soil around. Taking into account the variety of the coins, the suggestion of a mint—or at any rate a workshop of some sort—is difficult to avoid. A few yards from the place of the coins Mr. Godwin found large flat stones, irregular in outline but evidently flattened artificially, with fragments of pottery beneath; and extending his researches from here he has come upon what seems to be a rude, curving causeway, composed of several kinds of stone, including lumps of a red sandstone not common in the locality, arranged with some skill, the outer stones at the shoulders of the curve being tilted inward as if to give support. Carefully scraped away, the soil above the causeway continues to yield fragments of pottery of different kinds.

There, for the moment, the matter rests; and it need only be added that Mr. Godwin, who is in touch with the British Museum and has already made a considerable collection of flints from this neighborhood, is proceeding in his work with the most exemplary care and thoroughness.

King Victor Emanuel III of Italy As a Collector.

(The following comes to us through the courtesy of Henry Russell Drowne, of New York City. It appeared originally in a foreign publication and was translated by Major Otto Holstein (U. S. A.), now in Peru, a friend of Mr. Drowne and fellow member of the Order of the Cincinnati. King Victor Emanuel III is an honorary member of the American Numismatic Association and has presented to the A. N. A. Library a copy of each volume of his "Corpus Nummorum Italianorum" as issued.—Editor.)

In olden times it was a tradition among sovereigns and princes to make collections of medals and old coins, a tradition which their teachers and monitors took pains to cultivate, deeming it a wise thing from the dual point of view as historically and artistically educational. The Duke Juan de Perry, in France; Cosimo de Médici, in Italy; Alfonso de Aragon, in Naples; his contemporary King Renato, Maximilian I, Francis I of France, Catherine de Médici and Henry IV figure in the long list of distinguished numismatists. Louis XIV left nothing undone to enrich his collection of medals, which he moved, in 1683, to the Palace of Versailles and which, guarded in beautiful ebony cabinets, is to this day the object of admiration of lovers of antiquities. Queen Christine of Sweden preferred her collection of coins to all the riches of the Crown.

Among present-day monarchs the only one who has cultivated the study of numismatics is the King of Italy, Victor Emanuel III. In this he does nothing more than follow the example of many other august members of the House of Savoy, and in particular that of Charles Emanuel III, who con-

tributed principally to collecting the coins in the Royal Mint at Turin, which collection reached a considerable value in the days of the King Charles Albert, who acquired the magnificent collection of Aragoni, amounting to 20,000 examples. But the King of Italy is no mere collector; he is a true scholar, who studied numismatics scientifically and who has made of that study his principal distraction.

How he commenced collecting coins Victor Emanuel tells in his own words in a composition exercise he wrote for his teacher, Luigi Morandi, when he was fourteen years of age; or, to be more precise, on April 9th, 1883. The exercise is entitled "My Collection of Medals," and the illustrious collector thus expresses himself:

"For three or four years I have had an allowance from Pius IX, which I saved. Later I had a second allowance, which I added to the first, and in this manner continued to save until I had some 20-odd different classes, when the King gave me almost 60 pieces of copper money, which, added to what I already had, formed the nucleus of my collection."

Victor Emanuel goes on to relate how his collection continued to grow, principally by the addition of gifts which, knowing his hobby, were given to him by august personages, until, at the time of writing his exercise, the collection had reached the number of 3000 pieces of coins and medals. Finally, the royal collector explains how he arranged and classified his valuable treasure and ends by saying: "And always, when I have the time, I find interest and pleasure in classifying my coins and looking up in the books the data concerning them."

Little by little Victor Emanuel proceeded deeper in the study of numismatics, giving up to the study all his spare time and becoming finally a true specialist. In October, 1896, he writes from Florence to Morandi: "For many years I only seek mediaeval and modern coins of Italian coinage. I have had to abandon the collecting of classical coins, because I have seen that by limiting the field of my investigations I may hope to get together a better collection." The Prince had now ceased to be a mere amateur and had developed into a finished collector, into a student. The collection which he hoped to make a "better" one consisted of 12,000 pieces. Two years later it grew to 18,000 pieces, and in 1900, by the acquisition of the valuable Marignoli collection, it approached 30,000 pieces. Today it is more than 75,000, which, aside from its intrinsic value, represents 45 years of patient and well-directed labor.

But Victor Emanuel is not a collector who is made selfish by his knowledge. He wisely knows that his collection contains data of exceeding value from a historical point of view, information of great value to other collectors, and has published a detailed study of the same, a monumental work which has obtained for him honorary or corresponding membership in the best numismatic societies of the world.

In 1907, that is to say, years before he ascended the throne, he had already conceived his plan for his "*Corpus Nummorum Italicorum*," communicating his plans to the Italian Numismatic Society and making it plain that the work would not refer to his own collection alone, but also to those pieces which he lacked but which existed in other collections, public or private. As may have been expected, the Prince found at once diligent and intelligent collaborators. Among them and of special merit we find Gen. Guiseppe Ruggero, who up to the year 1911 was the Prince's most active assistant. The first volume of the work appeared in 1910 and carried as its subtitle, "First Steps of a General Catalog of Mediaeval and Modern Coins Struck in Italy or by Italians in Other Countries." The King of Italy, in spite of being an erudite scholar, reveals his inherent modesty in his subtitle, "First Steps." The so-called "effort" was a superb volume of 532 pages, with 42 plates reproduced by photographic process, presenting 715 pieces of the 4354 which are described in the text. It only treats of the coins of the House of Savoy from the time of Count Amadeo IV, who was born in the year 1197, up to the time of the present rulers.

In 1911 the second volume appeared, which detracted nothing from the things we have said of the first volume and which contains the coins of Piedmont and Sardinia. The following year the third volume appeared, which treated of the numismatics of Liguria and of the Island of Corsica, and so they have continued until eight volumes have appeared, with no other interruption other than the sixth, which was published last (in 1922) with

the object of including the coins of Dalmatia and Albania; that is to say, countries long unredeemed and finally conquered.

The "Corpus Nummorum" is not even yet finished. The King is now actively engaged in the preparation of the ninth volume, without forgetting for this reason the growth of his collection, whether it be by isolated additions or through the agencies in the principal centers in the world.

Concerning Our New Paper Money.

By GEORGE H. BLAKE.

Some time ago considerable interest was created through an announcement by the Treasury Department that the current issues of our paper money would be replaced by those of new design. The declared object of such a change was to standardize the portrait designs of our paper money, on which very little change had taken place during the last twenty years or more. It was also thought that by standardizing the portraits the public would more readily learn through them the different denominations of our paper money and would be less likely to be deceived by raised and counterfeit notes.

As no information concerning the tardy appearance of other denominations has been made public we decided to inquire into the situation, and have, therefore, taken the matter up with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to ascertain, if possible, just what the banks and the general public may expect in the matter.

The models or patterns for the new money were designed by the artist of the Bureau nearly two years ago, and after a critical examination and discussion regarding their various features, and after some changes had been made, they were formally accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury early in 1923.

The dies and plates for the \$1 Silver Certificate and the \$1 United States note were made first and the notes duly printed. The silver certificates are in general circulation today, but only a limited number of the United States notes has been sent to the banks for distribution. The reason for this is that there is an abundant supply of the old design in reserve, and until those are exhausted it is unlikely the new notes will be released for circulation. The \$5 Silver Certificate has also been printed and is held in reserve for the same reason.

There are, then, three plates fully finished and in use. They are, as before stated, \$1 and \$5 Silver Certificate and \$1 United States note.

Work has been commenced and some degree of progress has been made on 10 other denominations, as follows, \$2, \$5 and \$10 United States notes; \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 Federal Reserve notes, and \$10 and \$20 Gold Certificates.

On eight others nothing at all has been done. They are the \$2, \$10, \$20, \$50 and \$100 Silver Certificates and the \$20, \$50 and \$100 United States notes. It will probably be a long time before the three highest denominations of this group of eight are made, as the demand for these denominations is very limited and the present supply is quite ample for some time to come.

There is no doubt the Bureau is working as rapidly as possible in the manufacture of our new money. Every denomination requires a separate die, roll and plate for the face, to say nothing about the design of the back.

In the five denominations of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks there will be required 60 changes of plates. As for the designs of the National Bank notes, none has yet been decided upon, and when the manufacture of this class of notes is begun the work of the Bureau will be very largely increased, owing to the great number of banks it will be necessary to serve.

In view of the facts presented above we feel constrained to ask the banks and the public in general to be patient in the matter, remembering that work of this character can never be done best when done hurriedly.

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Founded 1888 by Dr. George F. Heath.

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Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

IT IS THE TYPEWRITTEN PAGE THAT TALKS.

The publication in the Cleveland press of distorted interviews, erroneous statements and incorrect descriptions of exhibits at the recent convention of the A. N. A. in that city was one of the matters which the members discussed and made an effort to provide against at future conventions. The attention of interested members is directed to the discussion, which appears on pages 612-613 and 614-616 of the October issue.

Perhaps no great harm was done by these reports, except that the members giving the interviews or information were placed in a false or unfavorable light. The same thing has occurred at other conventions of the Association, though probably it was more marked at Cleveland than ever before. It is only fair to say that some of the convention matter printed was all that could be expected or desired.

The convention decided that in future a press committee be appointed and authorized to receive representatives of the press and give them the information desired.

A study of the situation should reveal the weak parts of our method of

giving interviews and suggest the remedy. Conditions are something like these:

On each day of the convention a reporter for each of the dailies is assigned by the city editor to "cover" the convention. The reporter assigned may be, and usually is, uninformed on even the rudiments of numismatics, even though he or she may be the one usually assigned to write convention stories of all kinds and may be considered exceptionally good at that particular work. About the only instructions he or she receives from the city editor is the amount of space available for the story. The reporter visits the exhibit and "looks 'em over." Knowing nothing about numismatics or the relative importance of the exhibits, it is the spectacular or out-of-the-ordinary things that attract his attention. (And we might add that it is the spectacular and out-of-the-ordinary things in all phases of the world's activities that constitutes "news," and "news" is the thing newspapers are engaged in printing.) The reporter sees the exhibit from a news or human interest point of view, not from a numismatic one. But being a numismatic exhibit his story must, in a way, be a numismatic story, so he calls to his aid, probably, the most accessible man in the room wearing a convention badge. Probably the owner of the particular exhibit that has caught the reporter's "news" fancy is not in the room to help him with his story, so he attempts to get the information he wants from one who is not well informed on that particular exhibit. Sometimes he is able to get in touch with the owner, who will give him the correct information, going into minute detail—numismatic detail. After a lengthy description of the exhibit the reporter has the material for his story. The material consists of an "earful" and a few dates and names and other memoranda on a scratch pad. No matter from whom he gets his information, or whether or not it is correct, his material is in the same form. Perhaps he has to cover two or three other assignments before getting back to the office, and by the time he is ready to write his story of the exhibit most of his "earful" has evaporated and his scratch-pad data is more or less meaningless. But he writes his story, just the same, and some or all of it is printed in some of the editions after it has passed through the hands of the city editor, the copy reader and the make-up editor.

Perhaps the reporter will also want to know something about the business that has been or is expected to be transacted that day. He sometimes would like to have a copy of Mr. Jones' or Mr. Smith's paper that has just been read. Or perhaps he would like to have an interview with one of the officers on some phase of numismatics that has news value. He doesn't have much difficulty in getting what he wants in the way of an interview, but is told that it would be impossible to give him a copy of the papers read, because they were not submitted in duplicate. He can have a look at the manuscript, if that will answer. He glances through it and reads portions of it, with a polite "Thank you." His harvest is a similar "earful" and a little more memoranda on his scratch pad.

We have no criticism to make of the reporter. He does the best he can with an unusual assignment and the shape of the material furnished him.

And the remedy? To one who has mingled with reporters at conventions and coin exhibits the remedy should be so plain that it need not be pointed out.

It is the typewritten page, double spaced, that counts with the news gatherer. If there is one man the reporter or the editor loves it is the man who furnishes typewritten copy for something he wants printed. The typewritten page talks, and talks eloquently.

Suppose that when the reporter came around to "look 'em over" he should find a typewritten sheet in the case with each exhibit, which gave information about it; and suppose that the owner should say, "Here is a duplicate copy of that description for such use as you want to make of it."

Suppose that when he asked to take a look at Jones' or Smith's paper read that day he should be told, "Here is a duplicate copy of it. Take it along."

Suppose he should ask an officer or other member for an interview on some numismatic subject that the public would be interested in reading, and should be told, "We anticipated such a request, and here are copies of several pieces of numismatic news that you may use in the form of interviews with different members."

Suppose that instead of his "earful" and his scratch pad he had good,

clear typewritten copies of practically everything he needed for an accurate convention story, his heart would leap with joy and he probably would say to himself:

"Those numismatic boys are good fellows. They certainly know how to handle their convention dope for us poor reporters."

The trouble can be corrected by the members themselves. The average reporter knows nothing about numismatics and cannot be expected to turn in an accurate story unless provided with information in the proper way.

Everyone ought to see the advantage of properly labeling an exhibit. Telling a little story about it, what it contains, and such other things as are interesting would help wonderfully in enlightening the public. Some exhibitors always make it a point to have cards or other details placed with their exhibit. With many exhibits this would not be necessary if only those who saw them were collectors. But the exhibits are held largely for the benefit of the public, and unless labeled they are only of passing interest to them.

A press committee or committee to give out information can do much to remedy existing conditions, or it can be done without such a committee. But with or without a committee, the members must cooperate. The situation cannot be much improved so long as the verbal interview is relied on. So long as information is given the reporter verbally the chances are that the printed report will contain inaccuracies if nothing worse.

A greater interest in coins could be created if in our convention exhibits we placed more items that have a human interest. At nearly every convention visitors will inquire whether or not there are on exhibition certain coins that have a reputation among non-collectors. Frequently many of these are not there, and the impression is created that we are not such great collectors, after all. We try to impress upon them that many coins exhibited are of far greater numismatic interest than their favorites, but in many cases they fail to be impressed.

The Association could well afford to buy and own and have on exhibition at each convention several pieces having such human interest. Inquiries are frequently made by visitors for the widow's mite, a Jewish shekel, a coin of Caesar, a tribute penny of Tiberius, a coin of Cleopatra, of Alexander the Great, or one of Cromwell. Such a collection could be started the coming year, and to it could be added each year a few other historical coins, which, displayed at each convention, would meet expectations of the visiting non-collectors.

The exhibits made by members are largely strictly numismatic, with a minimum of interest for the layman. A piece of Swedish plate money will attract and hold the attention of the public, as well as the news gatherer, to a greater degree than a number of coins of great rarity of conventional size and shape.

The 1925 convention of the A. N. A. will be held in Detroit. Our recollection of the convention held there in 1913 is that the exhibit attracted unusual attention and large crowds—to such an extent that it was felt necessary to keep it open in the evening. Assuming that the interest next year will be as great, let us plan to have the exhibit more interesting to the public than it has been in recent years.

And don't forget the labels—and duplicate copies (5) of them.

BULGARIAN COINS REPORTED DISINTEGRATING.

A report from Bulgaria is to the effect that a commission from the Ministry of Finance has been sent there to investigate a peculiar phenomenon in the local branch of the Bulgarian National Bank—the crumbling of metallic currency, either to a thin scum-like film or else to mere dust.

The currency in question was minted abroad less than a year ago. Specialists believe the aluminum coins contain too much zinc, which disintegrates under the action of moisture.

Officials of the National Bank are alarmed at the prospect that the entire issue of 100,000,000 leva may disintegrate.

These coins were not made in the United States. Coins have been struck for Bulgaria in the Philadelphia Mint, but none of these were the kind described in the Bulgarian report.

ARTISTIC MEDALS FROM BUENOS AIRES.

Below are illustrated a few medals produced in the establishment Fabrica Nacional de Medallas of Mr. Constante Rossi, of Buenos Aires. These are from a number of similar artistic medals presented to President Wormser on his recent visit to Argentina, and which he has deposited with the A. N. A. collection.



No. 1.

1. Medal of American Historical and Numismatic Association of Buenos Aires upon centennial of Antonio Zinny. Obverse, portrait. Reverse, allegorical female figure of history.



No. 2.

2. Fifty years of commercial life of J. B. Mignaquy, 1923. Obverse, portrait. Reverse, allegory, teaching of youth. "If you wish to be free, work."



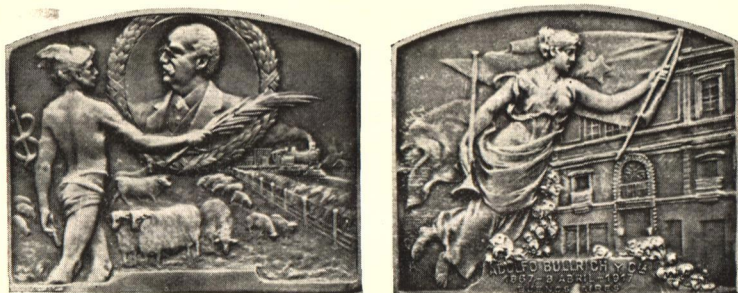
No. 3.

3. Centennial of Congress of Tucuman, July 9, 1816-1916. Obverse, allegories of Republic, Agriculture, Naval Strength and Enlightenment. Reverse, the building of the Congress, Liberty standing in its portals.

4. Opening of Maternity Hospital, October, 1914. Obverse and reverse, views of buildings.



No. 4.



No. 5.

5. Medal upon 50 years establishment of the House of Bullrich, large estancia (ranch) enterprise, 1867-1917. Obverse, bust of founder, Mercury, herds and train. Reverse, main office, Fame carrying flag.

The illustrations are reduced.

A STORY OF A MEXICAN STREET-CAR TOKEN.

The following story comes to us by way of Cincinnati. The principals are a Cincinnati collector, a Philadelphia collector and the latter's grandchild, a little girl. The token is of black rubber, or vulcanite, good for one ride on a street car in Mazatlan, Mexico, the president of the company operating the line being Jesus Escovar, whose name appears on the token.



The Cincinnati collector sent the token to the Philadelphia collector, knowing he was interested in such pieces. The latter replied, thanking him for the piece. He stated that he was holding his granddaughter in his lap when the letter arrived. She wanted to know what the letter contained, and he showed her the token. She then wanted to know where it was from, and he told her it was from Mexico. After carefully reading everything on the piece she looked up at him and said: "Granddaddy, when was Jesus in Mexico?"

THE FREY MEDAL.

The latest, and perhaps the finest, of the series of presidential medals by the New York Numismatic Club has just been issued. It is for Alfred R. Frey, who served as president of the club in 1919 and 1921. Previous to 1919 Mr. Frey had served 10 consecutive years as vice-president, and was also one of its organizers in 1908.

Mr. Frey is one of the best-known numismatists in the United States, and has the reputation abroad, as well as at home, of being one of the foremost numismatic scholars of the world. He is also a member of the American Numismatic Society, New York, and of several European societies. For many years he has been a member of the American Numismatic Association. He served as vice-president of the latter association from 1901 to 1904 and as president from 1904 to 1907. He also was editor of *THE NUMISMATIST* in 1911. He has been a frequent contributor to numismatic publications and is the author of several works, among them "The Dated European Coinage Prior to 1501," published in 1914, and "A Dictionary of Numismatic Names," published in 1917.



The medal just issued is struck in bronze and conforms in size to the series of presidential medals previously issued by the club. The obverse has a bust of Mr. Frey in profile upon a background of oak leaves. At the left, ALBERT R. FREY in two lines. The reverse is the seal of the club, used on the entire series of medals. Only 12 were struck in silver and 30 in bronze. The obverse die has been canceled. The design is by J. M. Swanson, president of the New York Numismatic Club. The medals were struck by the Medallie Art Company, of New York, their imprint appearing on the edge, as well as the number of the medal.

POLISH COINS TO BE STRUCK AT PHILADELPHIA MINT.

The United States Mint at Philadelphia will strike the new silver zloty coins for the Republic of Poland. Announcement has been made that the mint will turn out 24,000,000 one-zloty pieces and 12,000,000 two-zlote silver coins.

The Polish Legation at Washington has stated that the United States Government is furnishing every facility in connection with the coinage, so that the zloty pieces will be ready for distribution in Poland at the earliest possible moment. They will replace the one and two-zlote paper currency, which has been issued by the Republic.

The United States, as an example of international comity, permits foreign governments to have their coins struck in the federal mints, no profit being made on the operation.

NORWEGIAN AND DANISH COINS NOT CURRENT IN SWEDEN.

Norwegian and Danish subsidiary coins will not be received as legal tender in payments in Sweden after October 6.—Free trans. by J. deLagerberg.

PRICES OF SWEDISH COINS AT AUCTION.

Following are the prices realized on a number of rare coins of Sweden, sold at auction on June 2 last by D. Holmberg's Mynthandel, Stockholm, Sweden. The prices given are in Swedish krona, equal to about 26 cents in United States currency.

Gustav I, Riksdaler, 1542 . . .	100.50	do. 1648	116.00
do. 1544	72.00	do. Reval Ducat, 1650 . . .	225.00
do. 1545	61.00	do. Pommern Ducat, 1641 .	115.00
do. 1559	220.00	do. Riksdaler, 1641	67.00
do. ½ Riksdaler, 1544 . . .	162.00	do. 1647	57.25
do. 1 Mark, 1543	47.25	do. Stralsund Ducat, 1638 .	58.00
do. 1557	60.00	Charles X Gustav, Riksdaler,	
Erik XIV, Riksdaler, 1561 . .	92.00	1654	200.00
do. 1568	142.00	do. Pommern Riksdaler,	
do. 2 Mark, 1562	36.00	1655	205.00
do. 1 Mark, 1563	20.00	Charles XII, ¼ Ducat, 1692 .	25.00
do. 16 Ore, klippe	22.00	do. 8 Mark, 1664	80.50
John III, Riksdaler, 1575 . .	53.00	do. 4 Mark, 1664	44.00
do. 1576	46.00	do. 1669	30.00
Sigismund, Riksdaler, 1594 .	402.00	do. 2 Mark, 1661	36.25
Interregnum, Riksdaler, 1598.	124.00	do. 1662	36.25
Charles IX, Riksdaler, 1608 .	63.00	do. 1664	21.00
do. 20 Mark, 1606	272.00	do. 1665	44.25
do. 1608	127.00	do. 1 Mark, countermarked,	
do. 8 Mark, 1608	114.00	1686	40.75
do. 6 Mark, 1609	124.00	do. Bremen and Verden	
do. 4 Mark, 1605	38.00	Riksdaler	146.00
Gustavus II Adolphus, Riks-		do. Ducat, 1701	175.25
daler, 1615	76.00	do. 8 Mark, 1704	71.00
do. 8 Mark, 1617	82.00	do. 1712	37.00
do. 4 Mark, 1615	36.00	do. ½ daler, plate (trian-	
do. 4 Mark, 1617	50.25	gular)	73.00
Augsburg Double Ducat, 1632.	253.00	Ulrica Eleonora, Riksdaler,	
Erfurt Ducat, 1634	72.00	1719	53.00
Nurnberg Ducat, 1632	58.50	do. 2 Mark, 1719	50.25
Osnabruk Ducat, 1633	63.50	Frederick I, Ducat, 1720 . .	176.25
Wurtzburg Riksdaler, 1632 . .	74.00	do. ½ Ducat, 1738	100.50
do. ½ Riksdaler, 1632 . . .	40.00	do. Riksdaler, 1731	53.00
Christina, Riksdaler, 1641 . .	38.00	Gustavus III, Ducat, 1782 . .	130.50
do. 1652	28.00	Gustavus IV Adolphus, Ducat,	
do. ½ Riksdaler, 1644 . . .	33.00	1804, in gold from Fa-	
do. ¼ Riksdaler, 1643 . . .	30.00	lu mine	115.00
do. 1 Mark, 1649	22.00	Charles XIII, Ducat, 1810, in	
do. Riga Riksdaler, 1646 . .	372.00	gold from Falu mine . . .	115.00
do. Livland Ducat, 1645 . .	85.00	Christian V of Denmark, Du-	
do. 1647	85.00	cat without year	70.00

EXHIBITION OF FOREIGN MEDALS.

An exhibition of more than usual prominence is planned by the American Numismatic Society, New York, for the months of November and December. Through the efforts of the chairman of the Foreign Medals Committee, arrangements have been made with organizations in more than fifteen European countries to send a selection of medals produced since the year 1910. Each artist has been invited to send five of his medals, and the response has been very pleasing.

England, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Finland, Sweden, Poland, Switzerland, Hungary, Jugo-Slavia, and Czecho-Slovakia have all either sent or promised representative medals. The largest showing will be from England, France, Belgium and Italy.

There will thus be afforded an opportunity to compare the work that has been done since the World War with that which preceded it, as well as to

study the merits of the forms of expression peculiar to each of the national groups.

It is planned to open the exhibition with an informal reception on November 7th, the opening to the public taking place on the following Monday, November 10th. The closing date will be probably at the end of December.

RECENT ISSUES OF COINS.

Below we illustrate a new type of gulden of the Netherlands, dated 1923. This is similar to the preceding issue, except that the head of Queen Wilhelmina is more mature.



Two new issues of Brazil are also illustrated, dated 1924. One is for 2,000 reis, struck in silver, and the other for 1,000 reis, struck in brass.

Illustrations are from specimens furnished by President Wormser, gathered on his visit to South America and Europe.

GUTTAG BROS. TO HOLD AUCTION SALES OF COINS.

Announcement was made in a recent issue of the "Coin Bulletin" of Gutttag Bros. that the firm will enter the auction sale field in addition to their coin business. They state that they will accept for sale at auction collections appraised at \$10,000 or more.

THE COINAGE OF SWEDEN, 1924.

The coinage of Sweden during the present year consists of the following denominations: Two krona and one krona in silver, 50 ore in nickel and one ore in bronze, all of the same design as previously issued. R. R.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The annual dues are \$1.00 yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$2.00 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00. For particulars address the General Secretary.

OFFICERS.

President, MORITZ WORMSER, 95 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
First Vice-President, LUDGER GRAVEL, 26 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal, Canada.
Second Vice-President, CHARLES H. FISHER, Care The Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
General Secretary, HARRY T. WILSON, 535 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Treasurer, GEORGE H. BLAKE, 12 Highland Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Librarian and Curator, PAUL M. LANGE, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

H. H. YAWGER, Chairman, Indiana, Pa.
 CHARLES MARKUS, 1513 W. Twelfth Street, Davenport, Iowa.
 B. MAX MEHL, P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
 EDW. T. NEWELL, American Numismatic Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York City.
 WALDO C. MOORE, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Official Magazine: THE NUMISMATIST,

F. G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Bus. Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.

ANGELL, D. L.—**Minnesota, Wisconsin**—Hollenbeck Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal.
 BRAND, H. A.—**Ohio**—174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 BRANDON, BASIL—**California**—327 Twenty-sixth Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 BROWN, GEORGE F.—**Illinois**—Room 408, City Hall, Chicago, Ill.
 CHEEK, CHARLES C.—**North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia**—Sanford, N. C.
 CONNOR, JOHN M., JR.—**New Jersey**—Woodwild, Metuchen, N. J.
 CHAPMAN, HENRY—**Pennsylvania**—333 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CARDWELL, L. A.—**New Mexico**—Las Cruces, N. M.
 EKLUND, O. P.—**Washington, Oregon**—0711 Pittsburg St., Spokane, Wash.
 FLETCHER, L. L.—**England**—Tupwood, Caterham Valley, Surrey, England.
 GRAY, HARRY A.—**Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont**—41 Rockland St., Boston, Mass.
 GONZALES, J. J.—**Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama**—66 N. Moore St., New York City.
 HANLEY, A. L.—**Maine**—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
 HOARE, E. A.—**Michigan**—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
 HERZ, C. O.—**Nevada**—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
 KOHLER, RUD.—**New York**—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 KUSTERER, LEONARD—**Connecticut**—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.
 LARDNER, FOSTER—**Rhode Island**—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
 LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—**Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba**—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.
 LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—**Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland**—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
 MEHL, B. MAX—**Texas, Arizona**—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
 MOELLERING, C. E.—**Indiana**—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 PEREZ, GILBERT S.—**Philippine Islands**—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.
 RENAUD, L. A.—**Quebec**—53 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
 REID, R. L.—**British Columbia**—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 SCHIRMER, G.—**Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming**—1350 Franklin St., Denver, Col.
 STOVALL, O. P.—**Tennessee, Kentucky**—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.
 SORENSEN, M.—**Iowa**—1030 N. 17th St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 SNOW, JOHN H.—**Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas**—3702 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 THORSON, N. T.—**Nebraska, Kansas**—Omaha, Neb.
 WOOD, JOHN A.—**Ontario**—110 Belmont Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—**North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana**—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—**Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia**—Bowie Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted November 1, 1924.

- 2761 Thos. W. Emerson, 15 Adelaide Street, Ottawa, Canada.
 2762 Jacques H. Rottner, Union Trust Co., Woodland Office, Cleveland, O.
 2763 William F. Sunday, 37 O. K. Terrace, Rochester, N. Y.
 2764 Dr. Hermann Feith, 49 Mainzerlandstr., Frankfurt-A.-M., Germany.
 2765 Rev. Francis S. Betten, St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, Ohio.
 2766 Philip M. Goldwasser, 12613 Edmonton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
 2767 Arthur J. Lux, Sr., 1015 Park Avenue, Utica, N. Y.
 2768 Charles A. White, Lisbon, Ohio.
 2769 Frank M. Vincent, 2343 East 93rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 2770 B. L. Ludlow, 345 Angeleno Avenue, Burbank, Cal.
 2771 James Milne, 52 Bank Street, Trenton, N. J.
 2772 Harold M. Lyon, 718 Spruce Street, Ravenna, Ohio.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to October 15, 1924. If no objections are received prior to December 1, 1924, the applicants will become members on that date, and their names will be published in the December issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

APPLICANT

PROPOSED BY

C. A. Loveridge (U. S. Coins),	Harry H. Yawger
59 Ludlow Street, Waterbury, Conn.	Harry T. Wilson
W. Murray Baechtel,	Frank G. Duffield
1135 Potomac Avenue, Hagerstown, Md.	Harry T. Wilson

As a matter of record, I report the following losses by death. In the October issue of THE NUMISMATIST the death of Mr. Marcuson was announced. Also the loss of our Librarian, Mr. Putnam.

M. Marcuson, Cleveland, Ohio, September 13, 1924.

Joseph Martin, Lafayette, La., September 16, 1924.

Edward D. Putnam, Rochester, N. Y., September 20, 1924.

E. S. Norris, Sharon, Mass., September 27, 1924.

Changes of Address.

Thomas W. Voetter, from American Consulate, Caracas, Venezuela, to American Consulate, Curacao, West Indies.

Daniel L. Powell, Jr., from 2575 Pennsylvania Ave., Detroit, Mich., to 7913 Agnes Ave., Detroit, Mich.

John G. Hills, Jr., from 64 Wayne Avenue, Trenton, N. J., to R. F. D. 2, Morrisville, Pa.

Irving F. Clark, from 438 East 28th Street, Los Angeles, Cal., to 3828 Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.

R. W. McLachlan, from 4412 St. Catherine Street, Westmount, Montreal, to 17 Mount Stephens Apts., Mount Stephens Ave., Westmount, Montreal, Canada.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

TO ALL GOOD A. N. A. MEMBERS AND NUMISMATISTS, GREETINGS!

Our Cleveland Convention has become a pleasant memory and has joined the long series of successful A. N. A. conventions that preceded it. We should like to have seen a good many more of our A. N. A. friends among those present, and we hope that right now all of you who were not there will resolve to come to our next annual convention.

Once more I want to thank all my friends for the great honor they have conferred upon me by again reelecting me to the Presidency and for distinguishing me with such a beautiful and unexpected token of their esteem.

In all humility and modesty, I must protest that I deserved neither the honor nor the homage; but during the coming year, through continuing to further the interests of the A. N. A. to the best of my ability, I shall endeavor to prove myself worthy of both.

As we have now settled to our everyday pursuits, it behooves all of us not to forget the interests of the A. N. A. during the coming year; to work just a little harder, so that the strength of our Association may at least exceed the long-coveted 1,000 mark, and not only in quantity but also by productive numismatic work must we continue our labors.

The Convention resolved to continue the observation of COIN WEEK, and in accordance with this mandate I hereby call upon all good numismatists to help in making this year's COIN WEEK activities even more enthusiastic, instructive and universal than were those of last year.

The President and officers of the A. N. A. will be glad to help with advice and in any other way that individuals or clubs may call upon them, and the President would like to be informed on the subject of all COIN WEEK activities which you may undertake. We hope that all our corporate members will again lend their active cooperation to COIN WEEK and, guided by last year's pioneer experiences, will be able to greatly improve upon last year's results.

I hereby proclaim the week from February 15 to February 21 as the 1925 COIN WEEK, for all good A. N. A. members and numismatists to lend a hand and pull together for the dissemination of numismatic lore, knowledge and strength.

Numismatically yours,
MORITZ WORMSER, President.

New York, October 20, 1925.

A. N. A. APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT WORMSER.

Curator and Librarian (to fill unexpired term of the late Mr. E. D. Putnam)—Paul M. Lange, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y. (This appointment was made upon recommendation of the Board of Governors.)

Advisory Committee to Librarian—Mr. George J. Bauer, 210 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. George A. Gillette, 1016 Wilder Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Committee on Publication of Text Book, etc.—Mr. Albert H. Yoder, chairman, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.; Mr. B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas; Mr. R. E. Davis, 1447 East 66th Place, Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Publicity—Mr. Alden S. Boyer, chairman, 201 Chestnut St., Chicago, Ill.; Farran Zerbe, Tyrone, Pa.; Mr. Chas. H. Fisher, Care the Bailey Company, Ontario and Prospect Sts., Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, 1811 Clay St., Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Elmer S. Sears, Swansea, Mass.

A. N. A. 1925 CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN DETROIT.

The Board of Governors has accepted the kind invitation received from the Detroit Coin Club, through A. C. Hutchinson, Secretary, to hold our annual 1925 Convention in the city of Detroit, Mich. The date will be announced later.

Announcement of the city in which the convention is to be held is made early to give opportunity to make arrangements to attend. The Motor City is a wonderful city. Let us make it a wonderful convention.

H. H. YAWGER,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Indiana, Pa., October 15, 1924.

SALE OF THE WORMSER MEDAL.

There has been a considerable sale of the Wormser Medal during the past month, in addition to those sold at the Cleveland Convention. The General Secretary has still a number on hand, in both silver and bronze. This is

the second medal issued by the A. N. A., and those members who are interested in medals should have one in their collection. Even those who do not collect medals should have one. The number struck is limited and no more will be issued after the present supply is exhausted, and later on they will probably sell for more than the present price. The advertisement, with illustration and details, appears elsewhere in this issue.

**MEMORIAL OF ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION ON THE
DEATH OF EDWARD D. PUTNAM.**

As a memorial to our esteemed fellow-member Edward D. Putnam, curator of the Municipal Museum, the Rochester Numismatic Association makes the following resolution:

In the sudden death of Brother Edward D. Putnam we realize that we, as well as the other associated bodies and societies who are interested in the Municipal Museum, have lost a very faithful and efficient curator.

Our deceased brother was keenly interested in numismatics. He was regular in his attendance at our meetings and was ever ready to render loyal service. For several years he acted as our secretary and performed his duties in that office unusually well.

When he first joined the Rochester Numismatic Association we had no permanent home or headquarters for our meetings or exhibits. It was mainly through his untiring efforts, with the ever-ready co-operation of Mayor Hiram H. Edgerton, that we secured the splendid, well-lighted and securely protected exhibition room, fully equipped with modern cabinets for the display of our coins and medals to the best advantage. He also secured for our use the pleasant room for our regular meetings, near our exhibits, which we now enjoy as a fitting home for our society.

So great was his interest in furthering the educational and historical features of the science of numismatics that he was always seeking coins, medals, military decorations and money and tokens of all kinds and from all countries to add to the unusually fine exhibits which the museum now possesses. He has made this department one of the outstanding features of the Municipal Museum for Rochester, and has gathered numismatic material of much greater variety and value than is enjoyed by any city of the same size in the United States.

He was always trying to create an interest in numismatics in our community, and to that end he often prepared carefully written articles and gave frequent interviews to reporters, which were cheerfully published by our local press.

He took great pains to arrange our collection so that it would be both interesting and instructive to visitors. He also carefully prepared labels and descriptive matter that would explain the countries, rulers and historical events thereby commemorated.

Our respect and love for our deceased brother was attested by the large attendance of our membership at his funeral.

We feel that the city has lost a very valuable public servant, our museum a very enthusiastic and diligent curator, whom it will be very difficult to replace; that his church has lost a fine, Christian gentleman, and that every officer and brother of our society has lost a loyal friend.

We wish to convey our heartfelt sympathy to his widow in her bereavement, with our best wishes for her future comfort and happiness.

GEORGE A. GILLETTE, Chairman;
JOHN C. WOODBURY,
GEORGE J. BAUER,
Resolutions Committee.

ADDITION TO A. N. A. COLLECTION.

The acting Librarian and Curator of the A. N. A. reports that there has been received and placed with the A. N. A. collection a medal and diploma donated by Ludger Gravel, of Montreal, Canada. This medal is given to the schools as first prize in arithmetic.

Obituary.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Mr. Joseph Martin, a member of the American Numismatic Association for several years, died at his home, Lafayette, La., on September 16, aged 59 years and 9 months. He was a native of Cluny, France, but had been an American citizen for 25 years. He is survived by his widow.

Besides leaving a well-selected collection of coins, he had one of the largest collections of Indian relics in the United States; also fossils from this country and France, minerals, shells and other interesting and valuable objects dear to the heart of the real lover of nature.

ECHOES OF THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION.

General Secretary Wilson has received the following acknowledgments to letters sent as a result of action at the recent Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A.:

City of Omaha—Executive Office,

September 10, 1924.

Mr. Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.:

My dear Mr. Wilson—Your kind message on behalf of the American Numismatic Association is a matter of considerable pride to me. I am doubly gratified at the happiness of my choice in learning the high esteem in which Mr. Thorson is held by his associates. He is indeed peculiarly fitted to give invaluable service as a member of our Library Board, and his familiarity with so many phases of the work will be a great help to his fellow members of the board.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JAMES C. DAHLMAN, Mayor.

Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland,

September 8, 1924.

Mr. Harry T. Wilson, General Secretary the American Numismatic Association, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Mr. Wilson—Your letter of the 6th, quoting the resolution passed at the recent convention, is received and, I wish to thank you for this courtesy. The acknowledgment has been brought to the attention of the senior officers of this bank, who are very much pleased that the visit to the bank was of interest to those attending the convention.

Very truly yours,

C. L. BICKFORD, Assistant Cashier.

Westmount, Montreal, Que.

Harry T. Wilson, Esq.:

My Dear Sir—In reply to your kind letter conveying the greetings and best wishes of the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A., I desire to express my cordial thanks and to state that my interest in the advancement of the Association is as strong as ever. With kind regards, I am,

Yours truly,

R. W. McLACHLAN.

A NEW SERIES OF PAPERS BY MR. MOORE.

Beginning with this issue we will publish a series of papers, dealing principally with obsolete bank notes, by Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio. Mr. Moore is one of those collectors who see in almost every numismatic specimen some bits of hidden history, with which he is not content until he has brought them to light, and he is willing to share them with the readers of THE NUMISMATIST. All these papers will be illustrated. The subject of this month's installment is "Monticello."

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club held on Friday evening, September 12, 1924, at 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, President J. M. Swanson in the chair. Present were Mr., Mrs. and Miss Swanson, Messrs. Smith, F. C. C. Boyd, Cogswill Boyd, Kohler, Blake, Gutttag, Beesley, deLagerberg, Merritt, Valentine, Livingston, Wormser, Wood, Belden, Robertson and Mehren. Mr. Howland Wood acted as secretary pro tem.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Wormser: Some coins recently purchased during his trip abroad.

By Mr. deLagerberg: Bronze medal of August Strindberg, the Swedish dramatist; Royal Swedish Academy of Science, History and Antiquities Foundation Medal of Gustavus III and Louisa Ulrica; Swedish Academy Anniversary Medal of 1923, Frider, Cederborgh; Commemoration Medal presented to General Count Sven Lagerberg by officers after 50 years' service in the army, 1889; Medal presented to Commodore Magnus Lagerberg at the Congress of International Numismatics in Brussels, 1910.

Mr. Wormser was called upon to speak about his trip. He thanked the club for the radio message received at sea soon after leaving New York. He spoke of visiting various numismatic collections, museums, etc., in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, London, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Munich, Frankfurt and elsewhere. On his travels he met Mr. and Mrs. Wayte Raymond, of New York, and the Vollmers, of Los Angeles. He also met Mr. Schulman at Lucerne. A vote of thanks to Mr. Wormser was given for his very interesting and entertaining remarks.

Messrs. Gutttag and Blake (the latter the official proxy of this club) both spoke about the recent A. N. A. Convention. Mr. Blake also gave some particulars of the Federal Reserve Bank, and in highest terms referred to the wonderful protection which the bank has against riot, etc.

Mr. Mehren gave a short talk about the various medals shown in England at the Wembley Exhibition.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the Medallion Art Committee, reported that 12 silver and 30 bronze Frey medals had been struck for subscribers only, and the dies are to be destroyed after the striking has been completed. Mr. Wood proposed that the club purchase a bronze copy of this medal. Motion seconded and carried. Mr. Robertson made a motion that the profits from the sale of this medal be handed over to the designer. This was carried unanimously.

Mr. deLagerberg called attention to an exhibition of Belgian Medals to be held in New York.

It was proposed by Mr. Wood that the topic for the next meeting be "Medals and Badges of Political Conventions." Seconded and carried.

At the October meeting there will be an election of a Nominating Committee for the purpose of nominating officers for 1925. Nominations will be duly made at the following meeting.

Meeting adjourned at 9.50 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—Minutes of the regular monthly meeting of the New York Numismatic Club, held on Friday evening, October 10, 1924, at 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, President J. M. Swanson in the chair. Members present: Mr. and Mrs. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Wormser, Messrs. Heaton, Boyd, Blake, Miller, Schulman, Frey, Gutttag, Newell, Wood, Beesley, Robertson, Valentine, Livingston, Kohler and Belden. Mr. Elmer Sears was a visitor.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Blake: \$1 legal-tender note, No. 2040, of 1862, with a unique method of numbering, the number being printed on the seal.

Mr. Gutttag: A collection of counterstamped coins of the Danish West Indies and a number of counterstamped pieces from other West Indian islands.

Mr. Schulman: 10 tael gold piece struck by Yuan Shi Kai for the Queen Mother in 1908. Unique.

Mr. Boyd: 4¼ stuivers of Ceylon.

Dr. Valentine: Satirical money, bill for \$50 worthless funds. "No More Work—Down With Capital—Vive la Commune."

Mr. Beesley: \$2 bill of the city of Lincoln, Neb., with portrait of Lincoln.

Mr. Wood: 14 badges of political conventions.

Mr. Wormser: Set of three gold coins of King Menelik of Abyssinia; ducat of James VI of Scotland, and ryal of Mary Queen of Scots.

Mr. Swanson: Official convention badges for 1912, Republican, Democratic and Progressive. Interesting because of being similar to badges of 1924.

Mr. Blake read a paper on "Our New Paper Money," for which the thanks of the members was unanimously voted.

The Secretary reported receipt of a monograph by Mr. Robert Eidlitz on "Medals and Medallions of Thomas Jefferson" and was instructed to thank the author for his gift.

The Secretary reported receipt of a check for \$20 from Washington in cover of presumed charges incurred at a Convention some years ago. Upon motion made and carried, he was instructed to return the check with the Club's thanks for the proffer.

Upon motion made and carried, it was decided to pay the sum of \$25 charged for repairs, etc., to the cases for the New Rochelle exhibition.

Proposed by Mr. Boyd and duly seconded, that this club be committed to no expenditures by committees or individuals without the expressed permission of the Club. Carried.

Mr. Blake, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported receipt of a letter from Mr. Wormser recommending that a number of copies of the Club's Year Book be sent to certain foreign institutions. On motion made and carried, the proposal was accepted, with thanks to Mr. Wormser for his suggestions.

The chairman of the Executive Committee read a letter from one of the members criticising and condemning the issue of further Presidential medals by this club. After discussion the Secretary was instructed to call the member's attention to the Constitution and By-Laws and the correct method of presenting the matter.

Mr. Robertson reported in full re the sale of the Frey medal and handed in the figures to date. It is expected that by the next meeting the accounts can be closed. Meantime, the position is particularly gratifying.

Mr. Boyd moved, and Mr. Miller seconded, that a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Robertson for the very efficient manner in which he has handled the matter. Carried unanimously.

Messrs. Beesley, Boyd and Wood were proposed for the Nominating Committee, and the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot electing these gentlemen to membership of the committee.

Mr. Wormser moved that the Medallion Art Committee be instructed to proceed with the work of issuing the President's medal in honor of Mr. Swanson's administration, the medal to be of the same high-class, artistic excellence and standard as heretofore customary with our organization. Seconded, and carried unanimously by a rising vote.

Mr. Heaton spoke of some of the old times and specially referred to the late Prince Louis of Battenberg and his regard for the Club. Mr. Schulman gave some interesting notes on European numismatics, and Mr. Sears was in his usual jocular vein.

Mr. Wood drew attention to the forthcoming exhibition of some 1000 to 1500 foreign medals to be held at the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York City, about November 8th. He particularly mentioned that among other countries the following would be largely represented: Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Lithuania, Poland and Jugo-Slavia. There will be a business meeting on Saturday afternoon, November 8th, at which time the medals may also be inspected. All are invited to attend.

The President called attention to the recent death of our fellow member, Mr. Moses Marcuson, of Cleveland, and it was moved and seconded that a resolution of regret be adopted and spread upon the minutes regarding the loss sustained by his passing, and that a copy of the following resolution be sent to his widow:

"Whereas our friend, associate and life member of this club, Moses Marcuson, has lately departed this life and from the activities which we shared and enjoyed with him;

"Whereas we deeply deplore his passing and desire to place on record our regard for him and the sense of his loss; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the members of the New York Numismatic Club, in Regular Meeting assembled, do hereby order that the above sentiments be expressed by setting aside a memorial page in this club's minutes; and be it also

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his next-of-kin, Mrs. Marcuson.

"J. M. SWANSON, President.

"THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary."

Before accepting a motion to adjourn the President took the opportunity to make a few remarks of appreciation for the assistance and encouragement he had received in the matter of the Frey medal, and stated that he was particularly indebted to Mr. Frey for his valuable cooperation. On motion made and carried, the Secretary was instructed to write to Mr. Frey accordingly.

Meeting adjourned 10.10 P. M.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary, 1355 Richmond Road, Dongan Hills, S. I., N. Y.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 110th regular meeting of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society was held on Wednesday evening, September 24th, 1924, at the home of President Turrill, 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco, President Turrill presiding. Members present: Messrs. Goodman, Goldsmith, Hill, Kraft, Turrill, Twitchell and Brandon. Guest present: Mr. Aronson.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from John Rausch, explaining his absence from the meeting on account of sickness. Also a communication from Farran Zerbe, with enclosures, among which was one of the official badges of the Cleveland Convention of the A. N. A. held in August.

Mr. Turrill read an article from the Tyrone Daily Herald of September 9, 1924, in which Mr. Zerbe took exception to certain statements regarding the Pittman Act.

The exhibits for the evening were as follows:

Mr. Goodman showed a satirical medal in white metal of the Council of Trent (with two heads joined at the neck, shown on both sides, sixteenth century). Also a Maltese 4 tari (copper) of Castellar, with four counter-stamps, and a \$20 bill of the Waterbury Bank with COUNTERFEIT. BANK OF MUTUAL REDEMPTION C. B. B. in three lines, burned across the face of the note in two places.

Mr. Aronson showed a number of Scandinavian coins, among which were the following interesting pieces: 1 ore klippe of Gustavus II Adolphus, dated 1626, extremely fine; Gottland, 3 penning, copper, circa 1420-1445; commemorative 2-kroner of Oscar II, celebrating his 25th anniversary, 1872-1897; 2-kroner, Golden Wedding of Oscar II and Sofia; 2-kroner, commemorating Norway's independence (?).

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer pro tem.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—279th meeting, August 5th, 1924, at the Municipal Museum, President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Wolf, Borradaile, Plumb, Horner, Putnam, Bauer, Sunday, Lange and Amberg.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Decision on joint meeting with the Rochester Philatelic Association was postponed until after summer recess.

The members decided to omit the last meeting in August and hold the first meeting of September on the second Tuesday.

President Sunday spoke of the life and work of the late Victor D. Brenner.

Meeting adjourned to September 9th, 1924.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—280th meeting held at the Municipal Museum, September 9th, 1924, President Wm. F. Sunday in the chair. Members present: Messrs. Kolb, Wolf, Horner, Plumb, Amberg,

Bauer, Dr. French, Sunday, Gillette, Prior, Draudt and Lange. Visitor present: Mr. I. A. Czavra.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Donations—By Mr. Gillette: A medal of President Coolidge.

Exhibits—By Mr. Bauer: A selection of fine Roman coins.

By Mr. Gillette: Some fine Greek coins acquired by him on his trip in Europe.

Mr. Lange proposed, and Mr. Bauer seconded, that we hold exhibitions during the months of November, December, January and February of Roman, Greek, Mediaeval and American coins, devoting an entire month to each. Motion carried, and several members expressed their willingness to help in the arrangements.

Meeting adjourned to September 23rd, 1924.—PAUL M. LANGE, Secretary, 817 Flower City Park, Rochester, N. Y.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—The fourteenth meeting of the Detroit Coin Club was held on Thursday evening, October 2, 1924. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Helfrich, Hoare, Hudson, Powell, Hutchinson, Kutukian, Newcomb, Mansbach, Pressland, Rapp and Stewart.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Helfrich: Collection of postage stamps of the United States, unused; pattern pieces, gold dollars, and the Peace dollars of 1921 to 1924, inclusive.

Mr. Hoare: Cuban gold, proof set 20, 10, 5, 4, 2 and 1 peso, 1916.

Mr. Dworkowski: Solidus, John Casimer, double struck; Polish copper collection.

Mr. Pressland: Bank of Ireland, 1804 dollar.

Mr. Mansbach: New issues of European countries.

The following members were appointed as a committee on arrangements for the 1925 Convention: Messrs. Allen, Grinnell, Hoare, Hutchinson, Newcomb and Powell.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 P. M.—A. C. HUTCHINSON, Secretary, 271 Lakewood Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

CURRENCY IN BARBADOS AND BERMUDA.

Under the laws of Barbados, the entire metallic reserve of banks which do business in this colony may be in silver, which is legal tender in the British West Indies. Not more than 50 per cent. of the bank reserves, however, are silver. Silver is taken at its face value. In the redemption of notes, silver is paid out dollar for dollar. No changes have occurred since 1914 in the laws governing the use of silver as reserve for notes.

British silver currency is used in Barbados. The Colonial Government keeps its accounts in pounds, shillings, and pence, whereas the business houses keep theirs in dollars and cents. The unit is the shilling, weighing 80 $\frac{11}{16}$ fine grains. Silver was not withdrawn from circulation during the war. The public has always used silver freely and there has been no change in its attitude toward silver since the war. There has been no agitation for the adoption of bimetallism. There are about \$400,000 of silver coins in circulation in the colony.

The colony of Bermuda uses the silver coin of Great Britain as well as other currency, has no coinage of her own, and with the exception of the issuance of 28,000 notes of £1 denomination during the period from 1915 to 1917, has never issued currency. These notes are still in circulation and are covered by investments made by the colony in England.—Reports of Consuls-General.

HISTORIC COIN COLLECTION SOLD.

Among recent sales of coin collections in Europe was one that deserves mention, not so much because of its size or contents, though it was neither a small one nor the coins uninteresting, but because it was formed by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, one of the petty monarchies abolished in 1918. The collection was sold by A. Riechmann & Co., of Halle (Saale), on Octo-

ber 28 and 29. It was made up exclusively of German coins, principally of Oldenburg.

The house of Oldenburg is one of the most ancient of Europe, its history extending back to 1108. Before the war the Grand Duke was one of the wealthiest of the petty monarchs. In 1904 he paid a flying visit to New York, leaving his own country without notice and arriving unheralded, with only one attendant. In 1918 Oldenburg was one of the monarchies overthrown, and a little later it was announced that a part of his collection of paintings had been sold to a Dutch art dealer, who had, in turn, sold many of them to Americans. These included five Rembrandts, one Rubens and a number of works by Italian masters.

BYRON REED COLLECTION NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Through the efforts of Nelson T. Thorson, of Omaha, Neb., an A. N. A. member, who was recently appointed a member of the Library Committee of the City of Omaha, the Byron Reed Collection of coins, medals, books, autographs and early Omaha documents, which is located in the Public Library, is now open to the public each afternoon, according to printed announcements being sent out, which contain the following data:

"Byron Reed, pioneer Omahan, descendant of William Reade, Puritan emigrant, came to Omaha in 1855 from Warren, Ohio; was Omaha's first real estate broker; city and county clerk, 1860 to 1866; president of City Council, 1872; treasurer first I. O. O. F. lodge; active member of the American Numismatic Society. Died in Omaha, June 6, 1891.

"Gave to Omaha present library site; deeded to citizens of Omaha his valuable collection for all time, no parts thereof ever to be removed, and provided that the public shall have access part or all of the time, free of any admittance charge, according to his will, made June 4, 1891; Abraham L. Reed, trustee."

WE HAVE SOME OF THEM OVER HERE, TOO.

(From the American Paper published in France, about May 15.)

London.—What to do with \$120,000,000 worth of Confederate bonds stored in a safe deposit vault here for the last 40 years was a question discussed by bondholders to-day at a meeting in the city. There were frequent suggestions that in the debt-funding negotiations with the United States Mr. Stanley Baldwin should have put forward the claims of these bondholders.

The chairman of the meeting, who is a trustee of the estate of the late Marcus van Raalte, recited the doleful history of the bonds and their repudiation by the United States Government. He described many unsuccessful efforts to get the question tested in the United States Supreme Court and remarked that there was little hope of inducing the United States Government "to remove the stigma on its credit." The bondholders finally assented to a resolution recognizing the futility of continuing the negotiations and deciding that the bonds be returned to the representatives of the owners.

CURRENCY IN TRINIDAD.

Practically all metallic reserves used in the colony of Trinidad and Tobago are of silver coin. In March, 1920, permission was obtained to reduce the proportion of reserve in coin from one-half to one-third for a period of three years, and a new ordinance has just been drafted locally to provide for renewal for another three years.

The total amount of notes in circulation on January 9, 1923, was \$716,040; and the amount on hand fit for circulation was \$1,975,024. The average amount of coin proportion, understood to be all silver, during the month ending December 11, 1922, was \$239,040.

The coin in circulation is almost exclusively British silver and bronze. Both the old and new silver coins (0.925 and 0.500 fine, respectively) are

circulating, the proportion of old coins to new being probably 5 to 1. But in course of time most of the silver coins circulating should be those of the lesser fineness, as it is the policy of the local banks, whenever shipping coins to England, to ship the old coins.

In addition to the British sterling silver currency, bronze penny and half penny pieces, and the Government currency notes in denominations of \$1, \$2, and \$1,000, there are three banks, the Colonial Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, authorized to circulate their own notes, which is done in denominations of \$5, \$20, \$50 and \$100.—Consul Henry D. Baker, Trinidad.

MR. NICHOLS MAKES AN EXHIBIT OF COINS.

On October 1 and 2 the Farmers' Trust Company, of Kahoka, Mo., had on exhibition a collection of coins. The exhibit was made by John D. Nichols, of Canton, Mo., a member of the A. N. A., from specimens in his collection. It was arranged as an educational exhibit, showing the different currencies used by civilized and uncivilized peoples in business transactions. It included both ancient and modern coins.

Mr. Nichols was one of the A. N. A. members who made an exhibit in his home town during Coin Week last February, and believes that such displays stimulate an interest in numismatics.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY BEQUEATHED \$20,000.

According to a press dispatch from Los Angeles, Mr. Archer M. Huntington, of New York, inherited the bulk of the estate of his mother, Mrs. Arabella D. Huntington, who died on September 16. Her will was filed for probate in Los Angeles. To Mr. Huntington is left \$2,000,000 in trust and all the jewelry, paintings and other personal effects of the deceased. There were several bequests, including \$500,000 to the Hispanic Society of America; \$25,000 to the American Geographical Society; \$20,000 to the American Numismatic Society, and \$50,000 to the Natural History Museum of New York.

COINAGE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1924.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during September, 1924, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 1,611,250.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 1,008,000; Dimes, 1,000,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 6,922,000.

Coinage executed for other Governments:

Poland—Silver, two zlote, 1,300,000.

ANOTHER 1804 DOLLAR TURNS UP.

A press dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., dated August 29, says: "A New York coin collector paid Peter Brooks, coin collector of this city, \$3,600 for a silver dollar of the 1804 coinage, according to a statement made by Brooks today. Brooks said he inherited the coin from a South Carolina uncle."

FLYER NELSON PRESENTED WITH SWEDISH COIN.

On arrival at San Diego of the world flyers a copper coin of the days of Charles XII of Sweden was presented to Lieutenant Nelson by Engineer John F. Anderson in the presence of several thousand enthusiasts. The coin will be engraved with an appropriate greeting to Lieutenant Nelson.
J. deL.

CURRENCY IN BAHAMA ISLANDS.

There is no mint in the islands and the circulation media are: By the act of 2 Victoria, cap. 4, British sterling (without limit as to legal tender of silver or copper). By the British Queen's proclamation of February 19, 1853, United States gold coins at \$4.87802 to the sovereign. By Governor Bayley's proclamation of April 6, 1864, United States silver at 2 shillings to the half-dollar. And by the British Queen's proclamation of September 14, 1838, Spanish, Mexican, and Colombian doubloons at £5 4s. each.

United States gold and silver certificates, though not legal tender, are accepted as United States gold. In practice, the British pound note, British silver, and American paper currency are the media, due account being taken of exchange variations.

Silver circulated as usual during the war and no law was passed except one forbidding export. The total face value of silver coins in the islands (all British coins) has been estimated at £45,000, of which two-thirds is normally in the hands of the bank.—Consul-General Lorin A. Lathrop, Nassau.

OLD COINS FOUND AT FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.

Ted Spencer, of the First National Bank of Flagstaff, has a treasure of 80 copper coins, found by a Mexican highway laborer under a large rock. The containing leather sack was almost rotted away. One of the coins, bearing the head of George I of England, is dated 1723. The others are mainly of American manufacture, running down to 1850, some of them apparently struck for political purposes and others the issue of private firms, who used them as tokens.—El Paso (Texas) Herald.

WONDER WHAT THIS REALLY IS?

A coin bearing the date of 1150 and the image of Queen Mary was plowed up the other day by P. W. Shiffett, a farmer, near Armstrong, Mo. The coin is made of green gold, the metal used in ancient times for coining money, and, besides the date and the image of the queen, is marked with a cross, 10 stars and has a ring soldered to it, having evidently been used as a watch charm at one time.—Press Clipping.

NEW PAPER CURRENCY FOR GERMANY.

The new banking and coinage laws were declared in force in Germany in October and new Reichsbank notes for 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 marks are expected to be in circulation in a few days. Meantime, the Reichsbank, in its official accounts, will treat the new Reichsmark, the rentenmark and a trillion of paper marks without discrimination.

UNITED STATES MINT WORK SAID TO BE UNSATISFACTORY.

A recent press dispatch from Paris says that the first consignments of silver zloty coins minted for the Polish Government by the Philadelphia mint has reached Warsaw, and 40 per cent. of the coins are declared by officials of the Ministry of Finance to be unsatisfactory.

MR. VOETTER NOW CONSUL AT CURACAO.

Mr. Thomas W. Voetter, a member of the A. N. A. for many years, and who has served as United States Consul in several cities of South America, has recently been appointed Consul at Curacao, West Indies. For the last few years he has been Consul at Caracas, Venezuela.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.,

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of The Numismatist, published monthly at Federalburg, Md., for October 1, 1924.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore: ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and City aforesaid, personally appeared F. G. Duffield, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Numismatist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, American Numismatic Association, Federalburg, Md.

Editor, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Manager, F. G. Duffield, 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

2. That the owner is: American Numismatic Association.

President, Moritz Wormser, New York City.

First Vice-President, Ludger Gravel, Montreal, Canada.

Second Vice-President, Charles H. Fisher, Cleveland, Ohio.

General Secretary, Harry T. Wilson, Chicago, Ill.

Treasurer, George H. Blake, Jersey City, N. J.

Board of Governors: H. H. Yawger, Chairman, Indiana, Pa.; Charles Markus, Davenport, Iowa; B. Max Mehl, Fort Worth, Texas; Edward T. Newell, New York City; Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security stockholders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which the stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

F. G. DUFFIELD, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of October, 1924.

(Seal)

E. K. EDWARDS.

(My commission expires May 1st, 1927.)

THE WEEK OF FEBRUARY 15 TO FEBRUARY 21, 1925,

Has been named by President Wormser as

OLD COIN WEEK.

Observance of the week will be held throughout
the United States under the direction of
the American Numismatic Association.

FURTHER DETAILS NEXT MONTH.

AFTER ALL—

A Great Deal Depends on What "They Say."

Here is the latest of an **UNSOLICITED "SAY"** of one of the many clients I recently served:

Los Angeles, Calif., July 20, 1924.

Mr. B. Max Mehl
Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Mr. Mehl:

Mrs. Schilling and I left for the Hawaiian Islands in March and have just come back to the States, intending to remain in Los Angeles and make our home here in the future.

My affairs in Milwaukee were left in the hands of Mr. Euling, from whom I just hear today that you remitted the amount realized from the sale of the second part of my collection.

I am indeed very pleased with the result of the sale, which was in every way up to my expectations, and wish to thank you for your interest and efforts in my behalf.

Your square and business-like treatment, which no doubt is accorded all your customers, is duly appreciated and prompts me to say that if all other collectors know how well they are taken care of by you, the other dealers would do no business.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) THEO. SCHILLING.

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Write me. And I'll write to you. We'll BOTH profit.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.
Nearly a quarter of a century of successful numismatic experience.

AUCTION SALE.

ON DECEMBER 6th

**I will sell the collection of H. J. Marriott
and other properties.**

Owing to my holding another Sale in
January, I have decided to make this a

QUALITY SALE.

There will be a splendid lot of material offered. Catalogues on request.

Why not let me sell your coins at
Public Auction?

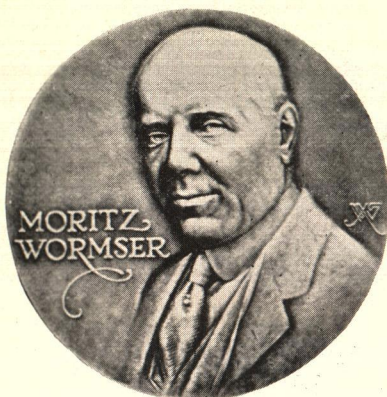
Best references furnished.

Terms on application.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.



(Illustration is actual size.)

GOLD MEDAL

PRESENTED TO

PRESIDENT MORITZ WORMSER

By the American Numismatic Association
At the 1924 Cleveland Convention

As a token of appreciation of his untiring efforts in behalf of a Greater A. N. A. during his administration, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

A single specimen has been struck in gold for presentation to President Wormser. A few specimens have been struck in silver and a number in bronze, which will be sold to members of the A. N. A. and others interested.

The design is by J. M. Swanson, of Newark, N. J., and the medals were struck by the Medallic Art Company, of New York City, both of whom are members of the A. N. A.

PRICE:

Bronze	\$2.50
Silver	7.50

Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

Send orders to

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coins, including German States -----\$15

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1833 Andrews 3 E and C, One Cent double struck, small letters, curl over 33. Extremely fine, sharp	\$2.50
1834 Large date, small stars, perfect die. Liberty restruck. V. fine	2.00
1835 Head of 1836, about UNCIRCULATED, Glossy, olive surface	5.50
1836 Andrews 1, light curve break on upper portion of obverse, very faint breaks on rev. Ex. fine	2.50
1837 Beaded Hair Cord, die breaks on reverse, UNCIRCULATED, faint red	2.50
1837 Andrews 9, Beaded Hair Cord, perfect dies, about UNC.	1.50
1837 Plain Hair Cord, large letters, UNCIRCULATED, brown surface	2.50
1840 Andrews 5, large date, 4 unites 8 and 0, surface mostly red, practically UNCIRCULATED	2.00
1842 Large date, UNCIRCULATED, light brown, glossy surface	2.50
1843 Obverse of 1842, reverse of 1844, extremely fine	1.50
1844 Perfect date, extremely fine, \$1.50; fine	.50
1845 Curl over right part of 8, UNCIRCULATED	2.00
1847 Andrews 7, 184 touches bust and hair, UNCIRCULATED	2.50

PAPER MONEY.

I can supply you with many Bank Bills from many States, also State Notes and Confederate pieces. Let me know your wants.

OHIO PAPER MONEY WANTED.

H. A. BRAND,

174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

U. S. Coins For Sale.

GOLD DOLLARS.

1851 O mint, fine	\$3.00
1851, V. F.	3.00
1852 O mint, E. F.	3.25
1853 and 1854, Unc., each	3.25
1856, 57, 61 and 74, Unc., each	3.00

HALF DOLLARS.

1806, E. F.	1.90
1807, E. F., head to right	1.90
1810, V. F.	.90
1813, Unc.	1.50
1817, about Unc.	1.10
1818, Unc.	1.30
1819, E. F.	.80
1820, V. F.	1.00
1821, about Unc.	1.10
1825 and 1827, E. F., each	.85
1830, Unc., 90c.; E. F.	.80
1834, E. F.	.80
1836, lettered edge, E. F.	.80
1837, Unc.	.90
1843, Unc.	1.20
1846, V. F.	.90
1851, V. F.	.90
1853, V. F.	1.00
1855, Unc.	1.10
1856 O mint, Unc.	1.50
1856, V. F.	.75
1857 and 1858, Unc., each	1.10
1869, proof	1.10
1875, 76, 78, 81, 83 and 84, Unc., each	.80
1879, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, proof, each	1.00
1895, 96, 97 and 98, proof, each	.95

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